# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,247 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1888.


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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer caving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* is and from Europe can now be obtained.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain | FRIDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. L. BALLARAT | 4752 | 900 | E. Ashdown | 9th Mar. |
| M. L. THAMES | 4101 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 16th " |
| P. L. BENGAL | 4500 | 800 | W. B. Andrews | 23rd " |
| M. L. PERIM | 3300 | 600 | A. Symons | 30th " |
| B. L. CLYDE | 4124 | 800 | E. M. Edmond | 6th April |
| M. L. MASILIA | 4908 | 1000 | S. D. Shallard | 13th " |
| B. L. GANGES | 4196 | 800 | E. Stewart | 20th " |
| M. L. STYRIA | 4494 | 800 | W. D. Worcester | 27th " |
| B. L. PESHAWUR | 3900 | 600 | W. A. Wheler | 4th May. |
| " SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 11th " |
| B.L. SHANNON | 4189 | 800 | C. R. Edwards | 18th " |
| | | | | Tuesday |
| † ASSAM | 3078 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 22nd May |
| B.L. THAMES | 4101 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 29th " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 5th June |
| B.L.K.ISAR-I-HIND | 4023 | 700 | A. W. Adamson | 12th " |

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M. L. to Marseilles and London.

This direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and Gibraltar, London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles and London direct.

* Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to Steamer for Brindisi and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Paranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | On or about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TANJORE | 2263 | 450 | C. Fraser | 24th Mar. |

or other steamers.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second, respectively, Inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV

| Steamer. | Tons. H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. RAGUSINO | 5,000 800 | 10th March | 1st May |
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 800 | 1st April | 20th May. |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 800 | 20th April | 10th June. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, A SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | | To sail. |
|---|---|---|
| STURA | " | 10th Mar. 1888. |
| BORMIDA | " | 31st " |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

### AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE | L. Lewesich | 1,600 | 650 | 7th March. |
| TETANIA | M Garofolich | 1,200 | 600 | 7th April. |
| POSEIDON | S. Morea | 1,600 | 650 | 7th May. |

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PANDORA | A. Trobitz | 25th March. |
| MEDUSA | A. Sbutega | 1st April. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, " BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. 1888 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| POSEIDON | S. Morsa | 1,600 | 650 | 11th March. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

### CLAN LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

| Steamer | Tons | Commander | Sailing date |
|---|---|---|---|
| "CLAN SINCLAIR" | 3,000 | J. R. Kewley | 10th Mar. 1888. |
| CLAN MACKENZIE | 3000 | S. Beer | 20th " " |
| "CLAN GRAHAM" | 3,000 | C. Alexanderson | 22nd Apl. " |

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.
Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Passengers can be booked through to London (overland from Marseilles) by these steamers.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

| Steamer | Tons | Commander | on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| CLAN CAMERON" | 2,500 | P. C. Crockatt | 11th Mar. 1888. |

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.
For particulars as to Cabins Plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th Feb., 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "AVOCA." 904 tons, Capt. KLYHN, will sail for Zanzibar, on the 20th March. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th March, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 5th March (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,495 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 19th March, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 14th March, at 5 p.m.
S. S. Huzara 2078 " .....on or about 11th April.
S. S. Karbela 1978 " .....on or about 9th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1888. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

| | | Cash prices. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes | each | 0 10 |
| Eighteen-Penny do. do. | " | 1 0 |
| Two-Shilling do. do. | " | 1 2 |
| Three-Shilling do. do. | " | 1 12 |
| Five-Shilling do. do. | " | 2 12 |

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c | " | 4 4 |
| Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c | " | 8 8 |
| One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c | " | 15 0 |
| Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c | " | 30 0 |
| Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c | " | 72 0 |

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c | " | 6 8 |
| One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c | " | 13 0 |
| Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c | " | 22 0 |

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c | " | 15 0 |
| Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c | " | 35 0 |
| Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes, Colour, &c | " | 52 0 |

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes, see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.

| | |
|---|---|
| GOLD INK. | LIQUIDS. |
| INDIAN INK. | MEDIUMS, &c. |

Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES.
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### MENTHOL PLASTER.

The most wonderful PLASTER made for relieving Pain and giving Instant Relief in all cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Headache, and Nerve disorders.
Per Plaster, in Air-tight Tin, 12 As.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

### CARBOLIZED PEAT,
THE NEW
DISINFECTING POWDER

For the Bath-room, Stables, Sewers, Drains, &c.

THIS Powder consists of dried and finely ground peat incorporated with pure carbolic acid. It is introduced with a view of superseding the disinfecting powders made with lime and other mineral bases, over which it has immense advantages. Peat in itself has considerable antiseptic power, and is one of the greatest absorbers of ammonia and foul gases known.

Per Tin, 8 as. Per Cwt., Rs. 12.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

### KEMP & COMPANY, Limited.

CHEMISTS, ANALYSTS,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF
ANALYTICAL BALANCES
HYDROMETERS, BAROMETERS
CHEMICAL THERMOMETERS,
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### ANTIPYRIN ELIXIR.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR SEA SICKNESS.

ANTIPYRIN, a new artificial Alcaloid, a product from Coal Tar, was discovered in 1883 by Knoor of Erlangen, and according to Prof. Watson, Smith, F. C. S., has been found to be a potent remedy for Sea Sickness. Administered in doses of 15 grains three times a day before embarking and the first three days of the voyage it has been found in every case to completely prevent Sea Sickness.
The Elixir will be found the most palatable and convenient form of taking Antipyrin.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIMLA.

THIS School, which is worked on the system of the English High Schools, is assigned to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special advantages in modern languages, music, and painting. The Head Mistress (Literate in Arts) is assisted by a competent Staff of Resident English teachers.
Next term begins February 15th.
For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

### DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

#### DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS. | ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES. |
| CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS. | ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES. |
| SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS. | PARALLEL and POCKET RULES. |
| BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS. | STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES. |
| PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES. | CURVES, SET SQUARES. |
| BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES. | DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES. |

#### SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

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|---|---|
| THEODOLITES. | DUMPY LEVELS. |
| LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES. | OPTICAL SQUARES. |
| PLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS. | CROSS STAFF HEADS. |
| PRISMATIC COMPASSES. | METALLIC TAPES. |
| MAGNETIC COMPASSES. | LAND CHAINS and ARROWS. |

#### ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

| | |
|---|---|
| WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes. | OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes. |
| PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS. | COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS. |
| TRACING PAPER and CLOTH. | PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS. |
| SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES. | SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES. |
| PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. PALETTES. | VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA. |

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### KEMP & CO.'S PURITY CIGARS.

THESE are, without doubt, the finest CIGARS made from Eastern Tobacco, and are PREPARED SPECIALLY for KEMP and Co. They burn well, and possess a flavour and aroma not met with in any other Cigars, and are much appreciated by old Smokers.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 4 ; per 1,000, Rs. 36.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

### J. NEUBERG.
5, MEADOWS-STREET.

I. CIGARS AND CHEROOTS—Havannahs, Manillas, Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolys, Pondicherries, Burmahs, Coconadas, and Dindiguls.
II. TOBACCOS—Cut and plug, fresh and sweet.
III. CIGARETTES—Own manufacture, mild, mellow, and full-flavored.
IV. CIGARETTES—Egyptian, by direct importation from Cairo.
V. AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE—Eminently adapted for Indian use.
VI. IRON ENAMELLED WARE—Blue lined, superior quality.
VII. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AND APPARATUS—The newest and most select stock in India.
VIII. GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS—By R. Lipp and Son, Stuttgart.
IX. TABLE LINEN, &c.—Imported direct from the manufactory in Europe.
X. COOKING AND WARMING STOVES—Complete with all accessories.

SPECIAL PRICE-LISTS OF ABOVE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
5. MEADOW-STREET. BOMBAY.

### FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

### SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| IRON ROOFS | CRANES | BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS |
| ROAD ROLLERS | CYLINDERS | |
| LAMP POSTS | GATES | ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS |
| GIRDERS | RAILINGS | |
| BRIDGES | COLUMNS | |

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

### BANKRUPT STOCK.
THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.
MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED
HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

| | |
|---|---|
| DIAMOND BROOCHES | LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS |
| DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES | DO. DO. RUBIES |
| PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS | DO. DO. PEARLS |
| DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS | EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS. |

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.
Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

| BOMBAY. | POONA. |
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| 43, Esplanade Road, | 1 East Street, |
| Opposite Clock Tower. | Opposite Napier Hotel. |

### TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!
FROM COLONEL HAWES TEA ESTATE.
EIGHTH CONSIGNMENT OF THE SEASON

WE have received a fresh Consignment of New Season Tea, of excellent Aroma and Flavour, as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| ORANGE PEKOE | 1,000 lbs. |
| PEKOE | 1,000 " |
| PEKOE SOUCHONG | 500 " |
| BROKEN PEKOE SOUCHONG | 480 " |
| CONGO | 1,040 " |
| BROKEN TEA | 720 " |
| BOHEA | 640 " |
| DUST | 500 " |

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE a nice selection of CLOTHS suitable for wear during the PRESENT SEASON, consisting of Blue and Black Diagonal Coatings, West of England Broad Cloths, Fancy Suitings, Trouserings, Whip-Cords, Bedford Cords, Cotton Cords, Ulster Cloths, and all Materials for Riding and Shikar.

DRESS SUITS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTH, very light in texture, lined Silk throughout. Suit complete | ... 80 0 |
| SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTH, very thin, comfortable wear | ... 95 0 |
| EXTRA THIN AND LIGHT CASHMERE | ... 75 0 |
| VERY FINE THIN TWILLS, made in correct style and finish | ... 85 0 |
| SUPERIOR DITTO DITTO, richly lined and finished | ... 95 0 |
| LIGHT OVERCOAT | ... 40 0 |

MORNING & VISITING COATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| RIBBED AND DIAGONAL COATINGS, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England | ...Rs. 36 to 37 0 |
| VEST Do. Do. | ...Rs. 11-8 to 13 8 |
| FROCK COATS, BLUE or BLACK DIAGONAL, or MATT, nice substance and well finished | ... 50 0 |
| VESTS IN WHITE, Grey, Drab or Slate, to wear with above | ... 8 8 |

TROUSERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| FANCY ANGOLAS, Shepherd's Plaids | ...Rs. 15 to 19 0 |
| FANCY ANGOLAS, Checks, Plain Shades and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk. Per pair | ...Rs. 15 to 19 0 |

SAC OR LOUNGE SUITS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| SINGLE BREASTED, well finished best Cheviots, or Tweeds | ...from Rs. 36 to 43 0 |
| VEST to MATCH | ...from Rs. 9 to 11 0 |
| SAC COAT and TROUSERS, from best Yarn dyed Blue Serges | ..Rs. 34 to 36 0 |

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| BEST BEDFORD CORD, all shades of colour, Riding Trousers | ... 24 0 |
| BREECHES | ... 23 0 |
| WHIPCORD in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear, Riding Trousers or Breeches | ... 23 0 |
| BEST DRAB COTTON CORD RIDING TROUSERS or BREECHES | ... 16 0 |
| MOFUSSIL or SHIKARING FLAX SUITS, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass. Suit | ... 14 0 |

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| BEST SAXONY TWILLED FLANNEL, thoroughly shrunk, Coat and Trousers | ... 30 0 |
| STRIPED FLANNELS Newest goods Coat and Trousers | ... 30 0 |

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

### LIPP'S PIANOS
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
RE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.
PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

| BOMBAY, | & | POONA, |
|---|---|---|
| 43, Esplanade Road, | | 1, East Street. |

### DEJEUNER CLARET.
A SPECIAL IMPORTATION.
Highly Recommended.
SOUND,
GOOD BODY,
FINE BOUQUET.
MODERATE PRICE.
In Quarts only.
Rs. 12 per dozen.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOVELTY THEATRE.

AMATEUR PEFORMANCE.
TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1888.
IN AID OF THE
SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE NEW LECTURE HALL BUILDING FUND.
PARTNERS FOR LIFE.
An original Comedy in three acts
BY
HENRY J. BYRON.

CHARACTERS.

Mr. Horace Mervyn (A Country Gentlemen) ........................Mr. H. O'Connor.
Tom Gilroy (his Cousin at the bar).Mr. Dallas Brooks.
Sir Archibald Drellincourt (a philanthropist) .......................Mr. Edwards.
Major Billiter (on half pay) ..........Mr. Alfred King.
Ernest (Mervyn's nephew) ..........Mr. Mackeson.
Goppinger (from the Colonies) ....Mr. Tracy Travers.
Muggles (Mervyn's Confidential Servant) ..................................Mr. G. Grant Craig.
Emily Mervyn (a young Cousin of Mr. Mervyn's).........................Miss Fischer.
Fanny Smith (her old school-fellow) .........................................Miss Brooks.
Miss Prescilla (Mervin's sister) ..Miss King.
Darbyshire (her maid) ................Miss Maude Fischer.

Acts I. and II.—Drawing-room in Mr. Mervyn's Country House.
Act III.—Library in Mr. Mervyn's Country House.
Time.—The present day.
Seats may be reserved at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, or at the Theatre Door. Price Rs. 2. Back seats Re. 1. Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Performance to commence at 9 p.m.

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SOLE AGENT
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BEVILLE MEMORIAL FUND.

A FEW BROTHER OFFICERS and FRIENDS intend erecting a MEMORIAL TABLET in the Karachi Church, to the late Captain H. W. BEVILLE, Bombay Staff Corps, who was killed in Burmah, in 1887. Any one wishing to subscribe please address
H. N. DIMMOCK, Surgeon, I. M .D.,
care of King, King & Co.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at 1 p.m. (Gun-Fire), on the 15th instant, for the supply of PROVISIONS and STORES, required for the use of the Light Ship, Pilot schooners and other vessels of the Port Department, for the year from 1st April, 1888, to 31st March, 1889.
The approved Tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement with a deposit of Rs. 2,000 in cash or Government Promissory Note, for the due fulfilment of the contract in respect to the description, quantity and quality of articles to be supplied and their prices.
The Tenders should include delivery after examination and approval at this office, of all stores, at the several stations for which required.
Detailed particulars can be obtained at this office.
The Tenders will be subject to the approval of the Trustees of the Port, and the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of accepting the whole or any portion of any Tender for certain articles separately.
HENRY MORLAND, Kt., Capt. I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 3rd March, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 119 OF 1887.

RUNCHORDAS SURJI and NARANDAS SURJI, Hindoo Inhabitants of Bombay, residing in house No. 113, at Vithulwadi, outside the Fort, infants under the age of 18 years by their next friend DAMODHER DHURAMSEY ..Plaintiffs.
vs.
CAMARBAI, widow and Executrix of SURJI GOWAND, deceased, Hindu Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Vithulwadi in House No. 113, LUKMIDAS SURJI, Hindu Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Vithulwadi aforesaid an infant under the age of 18 years by his guardian *ad litem* F. H. De Brito ..........Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the Thirtieth day of September, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-seven, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Surji Gowan, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned who died at Bombay on or about the ninth day of February, in the year One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-two, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1888.
CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the WILL of GOVINDJEE TULSIDAS of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.
MOOLJEE GEEGA and MANCHERJEE MERWANJEE DADINA, the surviving Executors according to the tenor of the said Will ..........................................Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 1st day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-eight and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.
(The Seal of the High Court at Bombay)
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 2nd day of March, 1888.
Messrs. PESTANJEE & RUSTIM,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.
The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.
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Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for M. S. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.
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## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, 1888, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889, and squatters' fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish and Mutton Markets, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets for 12 months, *i.e.*, from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889.
For particulars and conditions of those sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets; or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 full size billiard table by Lazarus.
1 tandem trycicle.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 5th March, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases white dhoties.
2 cases white shirtings.
1 case plain and flowered shawls.
5 superior white Cashmere shawls.
An invoice of superior black iron bedsteads, 6½ feet by 5 feet, also children's cots 5 by 3 and 4½ by 2½ feet.
A few articles of household furniture consisting of teakwood dining table, chairs, Madras cots, with mattresses, teapoys, screens, hanging lamps, &c.
1 harmonium.
2 herophones.
1 Ariston.
4 Ahmednugger carpets.
On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Gopaljee Mooljee—
EKS 1273-1290, 1291-1309, PN 1312 } 5 cases silver lameta, Nos. 4 and 7.
By order of Mr. Nurseydass Jitram and on account and at the risk of Nagindass Buagoobhoy, trading under the name of L. Jumnadass and Co.—
1 bale piece-goods.
50 bundles T. red yarn.
By order of Messrs. B. Ferozshaw and Co., and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned.
EPM 160 66-7 cases rich hanging and wall lamps of 2, 3 and 4 lights, ex s. s. Yesso.
On account and at the risk of Heerjeebhoy Manockjee.
8 cases each 200 gross coloured cord thread.
On account and at the risk of Esoofally Abdool Tyeb.
2 cases each 200 gross coloured cord thread.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome boatshaped landau in very good order and nearly new.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
1 strong office shigram.
1 bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Barracks, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.—
A quantity of Commissariat stores, consisting of unappropriated provision and dead stock.

The sale of the remaining stock-in-trade of Mrs. F Rich, at the Au Bon Marche, Meadows Street, Fort, opposite the Paper Currency Office, will be resumed TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m.

On THURSDAY, the 8th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 17 Land's End, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished, artistic blackwood and teakwood drawing-room, bed-room, and dining-room furniture of latest design and best workmanship, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a solid mahogany ebonized "Cantante Resonante" sympathetic pianoforte by S. Rose & Co., a handsome light English-built, open barouche, a handsome light circular fronted brougham, a pair of well matched steady walers (gelding and mare) quiet in single and double harness a handsome fast trotting grey waler, sets of single and double harness, rich table ornaments, Hink's kerosine oil table lamps, superior Brussels and velvet piled carpets, gauze door curtains, a large collection of choice plants in pots, table and bed linen, &c., &c., the property of PERCY BATES, Esq. proceeded to England.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On a date which will be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Davar Hall, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and English-made mahogany walnutwood and gilt household furniture, handsome clocks by McCabe and French, with chimes, striking quarter, half and three-quarters of an hour, and hours, and showing dates and months, another clock by Savory and Sons, striking half hours and hours, and also showing date and month, large size pier glasses and marble vases, handsome China jars and porcelain flower vases, a large size self-acting organ by Imhof and Mukle of London, with six barrels playing very nicely, handsome Ormolu time-pieces and clocks of different sizes, hanging argand lamps of 1, 2, 5, 6 and 12 lights, by Nash, splendid chandeliers of 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18 and 30 lights, by Nash, 3 and 5 lights rich glass wall brackets and hanging globe lamps, also by Nash, 5 musical boxes playing different airs, oil paintings, fitted with fifteen day French clocks, striking half hours and hours with gongs, very rich hall carpets, table and wall argand lamps of best German silver, by Nash, table ornaments, oilpaintings, oleographs, and other pictures. &c., &c., the property of DADABHOY NOWROJEE DAVAR, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view a week ago before the day of sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 5th March 1888.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.
Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
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COLLAR BUTTON, and 3 Studs Matching the above. Cash, Rs. 18, the set.
SETS OF PLAIN GOLD FLAT SLEEVE LINKS, 3 Ball Studs and Collar Button. Rs. 45, cash.
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COLLAR BUTTON, and 3 Studs Matching the above. Cash Rs. 20, the set.
SETS OF PLAIN GOLD BALL SLEEVE LINKS, 3 Ball Studs, and Collar Button. Rs. 40, cash.
PLAIN GOLD FLAT SLEEVE LINKS. Rs. 30, cash.
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A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept, 1887.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 5, KUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

## NOTICES.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A LECTURE will be delivered in the above Institute at 5-30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, by Mr. W. E. Hart.
SUBJECT—"The A. B. C."
Members, their families, and the General Public are invited to attend.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members and Subscribers of this Institution, will be held on MONDAY, the 5th March, 1888, at 5-15 p.m., in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to receive the Managing Committee's Report for the year 1887, and the report of the Scrutineers announcing the result of their scruting for the election of a New Managing Committee for the year 1888.
By order,
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The fifth ordinary GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 8th, March, 1888, at 4-30 p.m.
To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st Dec., 1887.
To declare a dividend, and to transact such other business that may be brought before the meeting.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
*N. B.*—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 8th March, 1888 (both days inclusive).

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED MONDAY and TUESDAY, 12th and 13th instant, for the purpose of BALLOTING at the offices of the Chamber for three Elective Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of Messrs. James G. Smith, J. L. Symons, and S. D. Sassoon, whose term of office under the Port Trust Act will expire on the 31st March, 1888, but who are eligible for re-election.
The ballot-box will be open at the office of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., on each of the above days.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st March, 1888.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 8 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1887, WILL BE PAID to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on and after MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 25th Feb., 1888.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on SATURDAY, the 24th March, 1888, at 2 p.m.
(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1888.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

BRIDGE PLANT, &c., FOR SALE.

THE boring-apparatus used in sinking the caissons of the Hooghly (Jubilee) Bridge, diving apparatus, buoys, anchors, chains, and other mooring tackle, self-propelling heave-up boat, Appold's centrifugal and Tangye's pumps, donkey-pumps, 3 to 7 H. P. pumping engines, iron punts, timber travelling gantry to lift 12 tons overhead, travelling crab to lift 12½ tons steam and hand winches, vertical and 25-H. P. portable boilers, 20-H. P. semi-portable engines, teak-wood boats, dredgers, hydraulic jacks 20 and 100 tons, screw-jacks, jetty crane with steam winch to lift 10 tons, jetty with boat and girder gangway, steam pile-driver, small steam-hammers, Oregon and other spars and poles, rail-trusses each 74 feet long, semi-circular angle-iron trusses, each 28¼ feet over all, split driving pulleys, concrete-boxes, screw-cutting lathes, drilling-machines, saw-bench, iron tanks each of 4,000 gallons capacity, smiths' hearths, blocks, bolts and nuts, ¼ and ½ inch plain and stud chain, cold-sets, cup-sets, hot-sets, and side-sets, dollies, flogging, holding-up, and riveting hammers, drift pins, rymers, swages, tongs, and other tools, small riveted and rolled girders, iron piping, pulleys, steel and iron rivets and washers, wire rope and rope stoppers, angle, flat, round, square, and plate iron, &c., &c.
Also two sets of timber-preserving apparatus, more or less incomplete, comprising horizontal engines, boilers, and other fittings.
For further particulars apply to CONTROLLER of STORES, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.
D. W. CAMPBELL,
Agents.
Calcutta, November 23, 1887.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Warterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself). Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.
The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.
IS A
KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.
Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.
Repaired for one Rupee or less.
AT
ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

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*It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Medow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to*
WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.
A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.
*Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.*
The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.
Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.
Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
Ditto ditto to Gold ... " 3 0
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104, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA
AND
JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

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## NOTICES.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

EXPERIENCED ESTIMATORS for RAILWAY WORK (Bridges, Station Buildings, and Staff Quarters) wanted immediately, to report at Nagpur. Pay, Rs. 65 a month. Apply to
G. A. ANDERSON,
For Agent and Chief Engr., B. N. Ry., Nagpur C.P.

SIRDARS MANSIONS, APOLLO BUNDER.

THESE Buildings will shortly be ready for occupation, and applications for Residential Chambers and Shops may now be made to the Undersigned, from whom Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
Bombay, February 10, 1888.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY IN BOMBAY.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on a day to be hereafter fixed (unless a suitable offer be previously obtained by private contract) by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Official Assignee as the Assignee of the estate and effects of James Donald, of Bombay, the whole of the valuable property known as Ripon Iron Works, situate at Frere Road, Bombay, with all the machinery and fittings used in connection therewith.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned Solicitors to the Mortgagee.
TOBIN & ROUGHTON.

FOR SALE AT QUETTA.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 2nd April, 1888, under a decree of the Civil Court, a piece of land measuring upwards of half an acre in area, with double frontage on two main streets, situated in the most central position in Quetta and next to the Club. Forms an excellent site for a Hotel or for a large European shop or store, for either of which there is a first-rate opening in Quetta, as neither exists at present. Personal inspection invited.
Terms of sale can be obtained by direct application to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.
A. MARTINDALE,
District Judge.
Rindli, 22nd February, 1888.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEMON HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED SOOLEMAN has contracted to SELL to Mr. SORABJEE COWASJEE MISTRY the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest to or in the same by way of sale, inheritance, mortgage, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the contract will be completed without reference to any such claim, and all such claims will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, bungalows, stables, outhouses and Masee's Chawl, &c., and also the trees and plants standing thereon, lying and being on the Chinchpoogly Road, leading to Sewry and Byculla in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 8255-1, 8255-2, and 8255-1 Street Nos. 1, 2 and 4 and by the Collector of Pension and Tax under old No. 143 and new No. 1312, and new Survey No. 3,623 and measuring about 2,153 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the said Noor Mahomed Sulleman, on or towards the west partly by the property of the said Hajee Noor Mahomed Sooleman, and partly by the property of Hakeem Bakurally, on or towards the north by the property of Munjee Khetsi, and on or towards the south by the Chinchpoogly Road aforesaid, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Noor Mahomed Sooleman or his tenants. Dated this 25th day of February 1888.
JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Attorney for the Purchaser.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SORABJEE COWASJEE MISTRY has contracted to SELL to MEMON HAJEE NURMAHOMED SOOLEMAN the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest to or in the same by way of sale, inheritance, mortgage, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at his office, No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort, with 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the contract will be completed without reference to any such claim; and all such claims will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of the Khetwady 10th Cross Street in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement nine hundred square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of the said Sorabjee Cowasjee Mistry, on or towards the east by the property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Engineer, and now the property of Cumroodin Tyabjee, on or towards the south by the property of Jamsetjee Suntook, and on or towards the west by the said Khetwady 10th Cross Road, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 2118 and 2119, New No. 9223, old Survey Nos. 802, and new Survey Nos. 5506 and 5507, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2004, and Street No. 3, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Dinbai, wife of Harashe Dossabhoy Motiwalla and her tenants, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sorabjee Cowasjee Mistry.—Dated this 25th day of February, 1888.
JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Attorney for the Purchaser.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.
EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)
In boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes ..................................at Rs. 2-4 per box

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Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.
Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes ...........................at Rs. 1 4 per box.
" " 50 " " " 2 6 "
" " 100 " " " 4 8 "

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.
In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes ...................at Re. 1 8 per box

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A HANDSOME and light new canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent head, by Lewis, of Salisbury.
A stylish and light new MAIL-PHAETON, with lady's folding steps, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A new single-seated light LANDAULETTE, by Simpson, of Madras, the property of a gentleman.
A light and neat new Perth DOG-CART, with lady's folding steps and a patent brake by Windover, and a set of brass mounted English-made double harness for PONIES, belonging to a gentleman.
A second-hand English-built PONY-CART, in good order.
A second-hand single-seated English BROUGHAM, the property of J. Macpherson, Esq., proceeded to England.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

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ROYAL HOTELL
LUCKNOW
Had last cold season the following illustrious Visitors:—
1. H. R. H. The Prince Fred. Leopold of Prussia; H.E. Count Kanitz; Baron Ren Nieksch.
2. The Earl and Countess of Rosebery; Mr. Ferguson, M.P.
3. Their Graces The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and Lady Alice Montague.
4. Lord and Lady Wynford; Sir A. Fairbairn.
5. The Earl of Fife; Newton Agol, Esq.
6. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.
7. The Earl of Buckinghamshire & Capt. Sinclair.
8. The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford and Lord Tarbat.
The Royal Hotel is the Principal Hotel in the town, and is the only double Storeyed House. The Proprietor spares neither time, trouble, or expense to render his Hotel all that can be desired, and he has so far succeeded that the families of several Military and Civil Officers of the highest rank who spend only a portion of the year in Lucknow, invariably year after year patronize his Hotel in preference to enjoying Homes. A success that the Proprietor of the Royal Hotel thinks his Hotel alone shares.
Decent Stabling and Nice Garden. Cuisine equal to any in India. The whole establishment conducted on thorough European principles.
Apply to D. K. MASTERS, Manager.

OVERLND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

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# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Ladies' Dinner at the Yacht Club.
Opening of a Horse-shed at the Sakurbai Hospital by Lord Reay, 5-30 p.m.
Minnesingers Ladies' Concert, Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort.
Forty-second Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Native General Library, 5-15 p.m.
Band, Esplanade, B. V. Rifles, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived, on the 2nd:—Nedjed (s), from Middlesborough. On the 3rd:—Suez (s), from Middlesborough; Fastnet (s), Cardiff; Ballaarat (s), Shanghai; and Kohinur (s), Calcutta. Yesterday:—Akbar (s), from Mauritius; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie; Hay Green (s), Barrow; Jeanil (s), Middlesborough; and Malacca (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 3rd:—Venetia (s), for Colombo and Shanghai; Arabia (s), Liverpool; Childwall (ship), San Francisco; Glenoche (s), Akyab; and Sylvia (s), Bassein. Yesterday:—Goalpara (s), for Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore and Hongkong per extra s.s. Zambesi, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-morrow.

DR. LISBOA'S LECTURE.—The lecture that was to be delivered this evening at the "Instituto-Luso-Indiano," by Dr. Lisboa, on "The Ointments and Oils mentioned in the Holy Bible: their Composition and Uses" has been postponed. It will be delivered at 7 p.m., to-morrow.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT POONA.—An evening entertainment was given on Friday by Rao Bahadur Hari Raoji Chiplunkar in honour of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their children. All the leading residents of Poona, European and native, were present.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.—To-morrow evening, in the Town Hall, the annual prizes to the children of the Cathedral High School will be distributed by the Hon. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., Senior Member of Council. We are desired to state that no invitations will be issued, but all who care to attend will be heartily welcomed.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—At the monthly meeting of the members to be held to-day, at 5-15 p.m., the following paper will be read:—"The Conditions for Distribution of Plants and the Means by which it is performed, with special regard to Indian Species," by Mr. G. Carstensen, Cand. Hort. R.D.A.A. (Copenhagen), F.R.D.H.S. (Copenhagen), Superintendent, Victoria Gardens, Bombay.

FAUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the coroner, on Saturday, at Hornby Road, touching the death of a new born male child, found dead in the night-soil tank at the Carnac Bunder. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, was of opinion, that the deceased child lived a few seconds and died immediately. An open verdict was recorded.

A WHALE ASHORE.—A correspondent writes from Virar:—On the 25th ult. a whale came ashore, 6 miles from here, near Arnala Fort, 1½ miles south of Vaiturna River. It lived till the next day. The animal was 26½ feet long by 6 feet broad. I went to see it, and it measured 3 feet across the back. Unfortunately the animal was mutilated before my arrival. The Koli fishermen refused to touch it either for oil or any other purpose. They worship it as "Dev Macchli."

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the B. V. R. Corps, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Solennele | Gassner. |
| Overture | Flotte Bursche | Suppe. |
| Waltz | Promenaden | Gung'l |
| Selection | Marco Visconti | Petrella. |
| Gavotte | Imperial. | Faust. |
| Mazurka | Hzalien | Faust. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT AT THE SALVATION ARMY QUARTERS.—James Naylor, a captain in the Salvation Army, Prison Brigade, living in the Army Quarters, Mody Bay, reported to the police the theft of a silver double-cased watch, valued at Rs. 80, Rs. 3 in cash and several other small articles, which were in a small leather bag in his bedroom when he left the premises on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, and on his return, at 8 o'clock the same evening, they were missing.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL EXERCISE.—On Thursday afternoon, Dr. D'Monte delivered a lecture on "The Importance of Physical Exercise" at the Bandora Literary and Social Club, Mr. Frank Chalk presiding. The lecturer, after citing various authors who have most ably written upon the importance of physical exercise, tried to enlighten his hearers as to the parts the various organs play on the physique. At the conclusion of the lecture, the chairman asked if any of the gentlemen present were inclined to make any remarks on the lecture delivered. No discussion, however, followed. The chairman then proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer, which, being seconded, was carried with acclamation. Another vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Valladares, and seconded by Mr. Bocarro, brought the proceedings to a close.

BOMBAY CHRISTIAN WORKERS.—One of the results of the visit of the Missioners, Messrs. Grubb and Oldham, to this city has been the formation of a "Band of Christian Workers" in connection with the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association. On Friday evening, invitations were issued by the Band to their friends to attend a "reception," or rather a social meeting, when it was stated that several members of the Bands would give an account of their labours in this city. As the visitors entered, each was served with a cup of tea or coffee, and at about nine o'clock the proceedings commenced by the singing of a hymn No. 91, from Sankey's collection. Then followed a prayer, after which the honorary secretary, Mr. H. E. Harrington, in a short address, explained the objects for which the Band had been formed, and cordially invited those present who had not already joined it to do so. Several other addresses were delivered during the evening by members of the Band, and at intervals some songs were sung, which enlivened the proceedings. Miss Nicker was the only lady who came forward to help the Band, and her five solos were well rendered. The solo, "Excelsior," which was sung by Mr. Harrington, was also well rendered, and elicited great applause. Mr. Conder, the president of the Association, was in the chair, and the proceedings closed with the benediction.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.—For some days past clouds have been gathering, and on one or two evenings frequent flashes of lightning have been observed on the horizon. The clouds again began to rise early on Friday afternoon, and about 6 p.m. the rain came down in the form of a slight shower. A good smart shower, though probably not conducive to health, would be very welcome just now, as the weather has been growing unpleasantly warm, and the roads are very dusty.—*Deccan Herald.*

A NATIVE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLMASTER.—A Christian, not much known to the general world, but highly esteemed among the Catholics of Bombay, has been taken from us rather suddenly. Mr. Francis had an attack of apoplexy on Monday night, and died almost immediately. He was the patel of the Bombay Madrassees, the school master of the Madrassee school in Grant Road, the catechist of those who knew only Tamil, the sacristan of their church, and the leader in the Tamil devotions. Mr. Francis was a man of more than average ability: he had received a good education: he was an excellent French scholar; in Tamil, his native tongue, he ranked as a proficient: to these he added a fair knowledge of English and Hindustani. Above all, Mr. Francis was a man of large heart, and if he died poor, his poverty may be accounted for by his large charities to Madrassees, young and old, who applied to him in their distress. A good and useful man has gone to his reward.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd March, 1888.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·917 |
| Temperature of the Air | 79·9 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 72·1 |
| Dew Point | 68·7 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·693 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 0·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 85·7 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) | 74·8 |
| General Directions of Wind* | NNW, ENE, WNW, NW, N, NNW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 263 |

* From midnight to midnight.

## THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY AT BANDORA.

LORD AND LADY REAY paid a visit on Friday afternoon to the St. Joseph's Convent, at Bandora, which is situated amidst pleasant surroundings, midway between the railway station and the hill. The community belongs to a congregation called the Daughters of the Cross, established in Liege, in Belgingm, about fifty years ago. It received its first approbation from Pope Gregory XVI, in 1845, and a further approbation from Pins IX, in 1851. The earliest arrivals reached India in 1862. They were destined for Karachi, where a flourishing convent now exists. In the December of the following year four other Sisters came to Bombay. They here went through many experiences and encountered many difficulties and disappointments. They opened at Byculla St. Vincent's Home with a few poor women and children. In June, 1864, they removed to Bandora with their charge; but a severe visitation of cholera drove them from their first house. For a time the Sisters had only one room, which served as dormitory, refectory, oratory, parlour, community room, the poor and the children occupying the ground-floor. Day-schools, night-schools, sewing classes, and such other good works were attempted, amidst a population which cared little for education or the lessons the Sisters could give them. Notwithstanding endless difficulties and some opposition, the Daughters of the Cross held on bravely. The work grew, and first one bungalow, then a second, and then a third were rented. The year 1868 proved a turning point. In February of that year the Catholic Orphanage in Poona decided to receive only European girls and the Bandora house accepted 38 native girls. Then were also started the Foundling Hospital and a home for poor women in Bombay. In December of the same year Mother Theodorine was named superioress. In 1877 the first plot of land was purchased, on the 22nd of April the foundation stone was laid, and in June of the following year the chief portion of the convent was taken possession of by the Sisters and 150 children. Up to April 1879 a sum of Rs. 56,863 was spent on the building, the amount being almost entirely made up of contributions by the friends of the institution, who showed very hearty sympathy with the Sisters. An additional sum of about Rs. 25,000 has been expended since that date in bringing the convent and its compound to their present state of completion. Ladies who are interested in good ornamental needlework may examine here specimens seldom to be met with in India.

The friends of the Foundling Hospital in Mount Road, Mazagon, will be made happy when they learn that the Foundlings, as soon as they are old enough, are transferred to the Bandora Orphanage. Great pains are taken to secure good marriages for the orphans when they leave the school, and, with very few exceptions, the marriages have proved happy. Many a little romance might be told of the after-lives of some of the children of St. Joseph's Convent who cherish a grateful recollection of their kind teachers, and of the days they had passed under their care.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay, who were accompanied by Captain Phayre, A.-D.-C., and Mr. W. Eliott, were received by the Right Rev. Archbishop Porter, Mother Theodorine, the superioress, and several of the Sisters, and led at once to the large hall open on three sides, where all the inmates of the establishment were awaiting their arrival. When the distinguished visitors took the seats prepared for them on a slightly raised platform they saw before them on the left about 180 native girls who live in the orphanage; in front about 80 boarders, who occupy a distinct portion of the convent entirely separate from the orphanage; and on the right hand some 120 day-scholars, among whom were to be seen several well-dressed Parsee children. Some of the girls having presented their Excellencies with flowers, the children gave a couple of songs. Then three of the pupils gave neat little addresses of welcome to the distinguished visitors. A little Portuguese girl first stepped forward, and making a low bow to their Excellencies, said:—Most Noble Lord and Lady,—Permit us, the children of St. Joseph's Institution, to say a few words of welcome and of thanks for the honour conferred upon us to-day by your visit. We shall for ever remember with gratitude the favour thus kindly shown us, and we trust we may be permitted respectfully to express the desire of seeing you here again. From our heart we will pray that your Excellency and your Ladyship may realise God's fullest blessing in all your undertakings for the welfare of India.

Next a Parsee girl delivered herself of the following speech:—In the name of the day-school of St. Joseph's Institution permit me to thank your Excellency and your Ladyship for the kindly interest you take in the welfare of the children of this country, and to express our gratitude for your visit to-day.

Then came a little orphan, who said: As one of the many orphans of Bandora's happy home may I say how glad we are to see your Excellency and her Ladyship here, and how good we think you are to take the trouble to come so far to see us.

H. E. the Governor then addressed a few remaks to the pupils. He said: I am going to follow the example which you have set in the charming little addresses you have just given, and will be very brief in the remarks that I have to offer. I will only say this, that it has given me great pleasure to-day to visit this very excellent institution, being invited thereto by the Most Venerable the Archbishop of Bombay. I wish to impress upon you the great advantage which you have in being educated by Sisters who, urged thereto by the highest duty, are devoting their lives to your welfare, and who are not looking forward to any reward they may receive at your hands, but are looking forward to a higher reward hereafter, which, I am sure, they will reap. Meanwhile, it is your duty to be affectionate in your behaviour towards those noble ladies, and to show that you are capable of the instinct of gratitude, without which life becomes ignoble and which is one of those virtues which ennoble life and make it happy. My best wishes are for your welfare whilst you are in the school, and I hope that in your future lives you may see the results of the education which you are receiving here. Let me tell you, what I have noticed in schools like this, that here singing is always one of those branches of education which are most carefully attended to; and it has always given me the greatest delight in visiting such schools, because I know that I shall be welcomed there with a song. I thank you all heartily for the welcome you have given us.

The Governor and Lady Reay were then shown all over the building, which was much admired for its extreme neatness and simple elegance. Their Excellencies partook of tea, before returning to Bombay by one of the local trains.

## THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

THE following is the programme of the ceremonial to be observed at the opening of the new buildings in connection with the Hospital for Animals:—

1. After his Excellency the Governor, the patron of the Society, takes his seat on the platform, the secretary to the Society, Mr. K. M. Shroff, will read an opening statement, containing a short history of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals.

2. The president of the Society, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, will then address the assemblage, making a few general observations in regard to the development of the work of the Society.

3. His Excellency the Governor will make a speech.

4. The whole assemblage, headed by his Excellency the Governor, and the members of the executive committee of the Society, will then proceed to the Bai Meenbai Horse Ward, at the door of which Mr. Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, before handing over the silver key to his Excellency the Governor, will make a short speech as donor of the shed.

5. The procession will then proceed to the Ajramul Cattle Ward at the north gate of the hospital, where the donor, Mr. Ajramul Hurjee, will be introduced to his Excellency the Governor by the secretary to the Society, and will hand over the key for the formal opening of the ward.

6. Ladies and gentlemen will next adjourn to the Dog Ward, at a distance of a few hundred feet, close to the western boundary wall of the hospital, where Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, on behalf of the donor, his elder brother's widow, will, after a short speech, hand a silver key to his Excellency the Governor for the opening of the Dog Ward.

His Excellency the Governor's Band will play in the hospital compound.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL:—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Ross, Medical Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes:—"In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is quite indispensable in the more obstinate and degenerative forms of Skin Disease."—Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees— Ansar, Harford Co., 110 High Holborn, London.

## NATIVE PLAY AND EUROPEANS.

IT almost seems an anomaly for a European to find himself seated in a native theatre watching with much interest a native company of actors performing in a sensational opera or in a farce of any kind, yet the European visitor, who would have found himself in the Novelty Theatre on Saturday evening, witnessing Mr. Balivalla's Parsee Victoria Theatrical Company going through the opera "Saifus Sulleman" or Solomon's Sword, a performance which was to have been given before their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay last Tuesday, would have experienced much pleasure in so doing. The opera was very well mounted and throughout the acting was very good. So far as a person could judge whose ear has not yet been attuned to native melody the singing too was as good. The troupe, it may be remembered, visited England a short time ago and they played this piece at the Gaiety Theatre before large audiences. Making good use of his time, while in London, Mr. Balivalla improved himself vastly, and is now able to place anything on the stage in as complete a fashion as any English theatrical manager. To his countrymen and to the majority of the public, for whom he caters, this enterprising gentleman has been the means of offering their own dramatic representations improved with the advantage of many European improvements in the way of scenic arrangements and stage accessories which had never been dreamt of by the Eastern mind, and the full houses always attracted by the troupe afford the proof of the appreciation by the natives. However, it is not our intention of writing an essay on the native drama, but merely to show how well pleased a European can be by a visit to Mr. Balivalla's company. He will always be welcomed and the various representations explained to him. A visit will be repaid too by the opportunity of being able to see native life pourtrayed in its true aspect, and also the oppurtunity of witnessing a gorgeous spectacle in costumes and hearing excellent native music. Mr. Balivalla is what might be termed a first-class actor in his own sphere and is ably supported by a strong company. The resourceful ability of the Parsee actor was well displayed in the "opera" we witnessed—that named Saifus Sulleman. We must say there was enough in the plot to afford material for half a dozen other operas. The story of the piece was essentially of a fairy-tale type, and the *dramatic personæ* were entirely Persians, the whole scene being laid probably in Persia. The hero is named Sadik, a wealthy and avaricious man, who, having lost all his fortune in bad living, loses his wife and child also by his conduct and eventually gives himself up to the devil. He regains more than ever he lost, and the only condition imposed on him is to persecute the good, and gain as many votaries as he can for his master. He mixes himself up in a peaceful family in which a daughter of his is adopted, and persecutes them. In this diabolical conduct he is ably assisted by a servant, and after bringing every one into a most miserable state of existence he is only prevented from destroying the whole family by the charm of a sword belonging to Sulleman, a holy and powerful man. Eventually by the interposition of a fairy Sadik is brought to know himself and deplore his past bad life, and he resolves to turn over a new leaf for future good; but the knowledge that he has added to the many bad acts of the past the murder of his wife so influences him that he kills himself in despair and grief. The numerous situations such a plot, with all its complications, brings about give ample scope to good acting and good singing. The character of Sadik was well represented and so was the part of his daughter, which was taken by a little boy, named Dadabhoy N. Sanchiawalla, barely nine years of age, who sang very sweetly. It was altogether a surprise to find how well and smoothly the whole piece went. A farce, showing the miscarriage of justice through bribery and the comicalities of a wily interpreter, followed the opera and was well received by the audience, though it was nearly one o'clock in the morning. Mr. Balivalla intends to produce an altogether new opera next Saturday, one which he played very successfully in London in the Princess Theatre.

## LIST OF RESIDENTS.

### GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Surgn-Genl J Pinkerton, Bombay.
Capt Onslow, ss Sorento, England.
* Mrs H C Davidson.
Mr J H Whitehouse.
* Lieut-Col Mackenzie.
* Mr and Mrs C Fox, Bengal.
* Mr T O'Meara.
* Lieut O Harris.
* Mr W Turnbull.
* Mr C H Davidson.
Mr G J Whitehouse.
* Col and Mrs Ryves, England.
* Miss Rooke, England.
Rev and Mrs F N Crowther.
* Col Gerard, England.
* Mr H G Frost, Boston, U S A.
* Mr Pitham Shitam Lall, England.
* Mr E Franck, England.
* Mr E B Alexander, England.
* Capt and Mr. Urquhart, Ellichpur.
* Col G Hogg, Poona Horse, Poona.
* Mrs Cutler, England.
Lieut C Home, RN, HMS, Bacchante, England.
Col and Mrs A Havelock Belgaum.
* Mrs H S Dogg.
* Mrs Botherm, Poona.
* Mr F R Lingham, Aurangabad.
* Mr M Frewin, Aurungabad.
Miss Berthon, Karachi.
Mr J K Grainger, Cutch.
Mr and Mrs Winchester, Europe.
* Col Anderson, Europe.
Lieut-Col and Mrs Tucker, Europe.
* Colonel R B Campbell, Europe.
Major and Mrs Talbot, Europe.
Mr F E Gage, Europe.
* Col R E Cox.
* Mr and Mrs J Fanshawe Rutnagiri.
Mr A Clarke, Bombay.
Mr J Foster, Bombay.
* Rev and Mrs Ashpitel, England.
* Lieut Weller, Bombay.
* Lieut Ward, Bombay.
* Lieut W B Hickie, Bombay.
* Capt and Mrs O Boddy, Madras.
* Mr and Mrs Richardson, Karachi.
* Col and Mrs Mackenzie.
Mrs J Ballantine, Hyderabad.
Lieut Lee, RN, Bombay.
Mr M Schwer, Bombay.
Mr G Harper, England.
* Surgn Holyoake, Poona.
* Capt Scott, RE, Calcutta.
* Lieut C Hendley, Madras.
* Mr C H Boggs, Bombay.
* Mr C Ulsde, Calcutta.
Mr A Conley, Bombay.
* Mr F Beaty, Lucknow.
Mr D Galbraith Bombay.
Mr Schwob, Bombay.
Mr J Friedmann, Bombay.
* Baron S Oppengein, Calcutta.
* Mr T A Bland, Bombay.
Mr M Fleischer, Bombay.
* Mr and Mrs M Wadia, Bombay.
Mr P. Thompson, Bombay.
Mr J Hunter, Bombay.
* Mr Ogden.
Mr Hamessley.
Mr T W Fernie, Bombay.
Lieut D Shelly, RE, Bombay.
Mr J L Greaves, Bombay.
* Captain Langhame, RE.
* Capt Lloyd, RE.
* Mr and Mrs Gillard, AVD, England.
* Miss Brookfield, England
* Mr and Mrs Johnston, CS, Mahableshwar.
Mr R Shannon, Poona.
Mr C Neish, Ahmedabad.
Mr E W Neish, Ahmedabad.
* Mr R A Lloyd, Agra.
* Mr and Mrs R E Hamblin, Agra.
Mr G Knowles, England.
Mr F Freeman, England.
Capt Turner.
* Mr S J Telleny, Jeypore.
* Mr H Priest, Raipur, CP.
* Mr E Colecha, England.
* Mr A Jenkins, England.
Mr H A Coggan, Poona.
* Mr and Mrs Baines, CS, Surat.
Major Guyon, Poona.
Mr A Lucas, Jeypore.
* Mrs Henvey, Jeypore.
* Mrs Kaye, Jeypore.
Captain and Mrs Newall, Delhi.
Mr and Mrs C H Mercik, Lucknow.
* Mr C M Macdonald.
Lieut W Magee, KOSBs, Nagpoor.
Mrs Burton, Yorkshire.
* Col Ferris, B S Corps.
Lieut F Milward, 2nd Lanc Fus. Ahmednugger.
* Mr and Mrs McLaughlin
Capt Needham RN, HM ship Kingfisher.
Mr J Kennedy, Supt of Police, Rutnagiri.
Mr A C Logan, CS, Rutnagiri.
Mrs A V Riddell, Loodiana, Punjab.
Mr Drew.
Mrs E Hodges, Bombay.
Miss Sclow, Bombay.
Miss M Bradley, Calcutta
Capt Gordon, Mhow.
Miss Bishop, Mhow.
Major Robinson, Ahmednugger.
Hr S C G Wood.

Names of residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

## GUZERAT CUP.

1ST ENTRIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capt. Mellies | 2 | chances. |
| Mr. H. Symons | 2 | " |
| Mr. W. H. White | 2 | " |
| Mr. Younghusband | 2 | " |
| Mr. Templer | 2 | " |
| Mr. Braid | 2 | " |
| Mr. Bulkley | 2 | " |
| Dr. Tully | 2 | " |
| Mr. Rickards | 2 | " |

PONY CUP.

Mr. Younghusband.
Mr. Bulkley.
Mr. Thatcher.
Dr. Tully.
Mr. Holland.

W. D. WHITE, C.E.,
Honorary Secretary.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

## EXECUTION AT THE COMMON GAOL.

SYED GOOL, the Mogul, who was sentenced to death for the murder of his newly married wife, paid the last penalty of the law on Saturday morning at the Common Gaol. The murder for which the unfortunate man suffered was one of a most revolting character. It was prompted by mere dislike to the woman whom he had met at a dharamsala, and with whom he lived for a few short months. According to the story of his accomplice, he became tired of her after he had spent her earnings and the proceeds of her jewellery, and constant disputes, which were naturally consequent on his conduct, deepened his hatred and made him determined to put her out of the way. He had been accompanied to Bombay by a castefellow, and to him he confided the diabolical intention after solemnly binding him to secrecy. There seemed to have been a natural protest from Syed Gool's friend, but it was of no avail. He procured arsenic and gave it to his wife in her food. The arsenic, however, did not appear to take effect, and Syed Gool talked over the matter with his countryman in the coolest manner, and decided to strangle the woman while she slept. To add to his determination the man took an oath to kill her, and one morning early he carried out his fearful intentions only too successfully. His castefellow held the woman's hands and feet, while Syed Gool strangled her with a pair of iron tongs. His daughter, it appeared, lay asleep in the same room and was awakened by the struggles of the poor woman. This fact showed how heartless the fellow was and how reckless of consequences. His subsequent behaviour gave further proof of his cold-bloodedness. After clearing up the stains of blood he packed the body into a dealwood box, 2½ ft. by 4ft., and then conveyed it in a carriage to Parel, where he left it in charge of a cooly and decamped with the accomplice. The detective police, when informed of the discovery of the dead body shortly afterwards, with great skill worked out the chain of evidence, link by link, from the murder to the man's eventual arrest in Aden. It convinced the jury and forced Mr. Justice Bayley to pass the sentence of death.

Syed Gool's behaviour, while under trial, both at the Police courts and in the Sessions Court, was in keeping with his general conduct all through. Over and over again he expressed his confidence in the absurdity of the *Sarkar* believing a man like his accomplice who had helped him in the murder. He expected to escape with his life, and the valuable assistance of a learned lawyer in the Sessions Court fostered the belief that he would not come to harm on the evidence of his faithless countryman. The evidence, however, was too strong, and he was found guilty. The sentence of death, which was then passed, actually stunned him, and he rent his clothes in abject terror and misery as he stood in the dock a condemned man. He petitioned H. E. the Governor to spare his life and transport him. His Excellency, however, declined to interfere with the sentence of the Court. The condemned man then assumed a most daring spirit and became troublesome, threatening to haunt those who were responsible for his death. He took a farewell of his brother and daughter, the only two relatives he had in Bombay, on Friday, and the only interest he took in anything on Saturday morning after his death warrant had been read to him was to ask after them and express his desire that the police should give his daughter to the care of his brother. Apprehending trouble with the condemned man Mr. Mackenzie, the Gaol Superintendent, procured an additional guard of several European police officers, and under their care the man was marched from his cell to the gallows, which had been erected on the south side of the Gaol and screened off from public view. On his way to the gallows, the condemned man walked very firmly and refused to be hurried by his escort, muttering all the time what appeared to be prayers. He mounted the steps steadily, and when on the scaffold looked around him anxiously, but as he showed no desire to speak, but merely muttered his prayers, the hangman quickly fulfilled his ghastly office. Death was apparently not instantaneous, as the muscles were contorted for several minutes after the bolt had fallen. After the expiration of an hour the body was cut down, and then given over to the man's relatives for interment.

## MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL SIR THOMAS BAKER left Allahabad for Benares on Thursday. After a three days' inspection of the troops there he returned on Saturday evening to Allahabad. To-day the General starts for Cawnpore, and holds the inspection there on the 6th, 7th and 8th instant. The following week he takes Dinapore, where the inspection will last from Monday, the 13th, till Friday, the 17th. On the 18th, Sir Thomas returns to head-quarters, and will be there for the remainder of his time with the Allahabad Division.

BRIGADE-SURGEON W. J. WILSON, Medical Staff, proceeds to England, pending retirement from the Service.

THE 1st Battalion, Cornwall Light Infantry, due to arrive at Bombay on the 6th March, is to be quartered at Bellary and Madras, instead of Secunderabad.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Mar. 5.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
Ladies' Concert at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort.
Opening of new Horse Shed by H. E. the Governor at the Hospital for Animals.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Meerut Inter.-Regtl. Polo Tournament.
" 6.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Distribution of Prizes, Cathedral High Schools, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Meerut Spring Meeting.
" 7.—Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Meerut Spring Meeting.
" 9.—Prize Distribution, Alexander Girls' School, Framjee Cowasjee Institute.
Departure of M. S. Ballaarat.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 10.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
Annual Meeting and Exhibition of the Bombay Institution for Deaf Mutes, under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who will honour the occasion by their presence.
Meerut Spring Meeting.
" 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
" 13.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
" 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
" Distribution of prizes to Presidency Volunteers by Countess of Dufferin.
" 15.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
" 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
" 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
" 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 20.—Umballa Spring Races.
" 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
Umballa Spring Races.
" 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
" 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
Umballa Spring Races.
" 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Guzerat Pig-sticking Meeting.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
" 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
" 3.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 5.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
" 7.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
" 10.—Dehra Spring Races.
" 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 12.—Dehra Spring Races.
" 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
" 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
" 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
" 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
May 9.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 12.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.

## THE INCOME-TAX IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

MR. J. A. BAINES, on special duty for the purposes of the income-tax, has written an elaborate report on the working of the Act in 1886-7. He regrets that there has been some delay in submitting the report to Government, and also apologises for the occasional want of confirmity with the standard forms. The fault, however, has not been entirely his, and he explains that had his other avocations allowed him to give time to check the returns personally as they reached his office, he has no doubt that a couple of months spent in obtaining explanations and making corrections would have been saved. But this, he says, as well as the loss of a trained compiler, led him to defer the task till he could give his whole time to it. Even now he is unable to have the discrepancies in a few cases. The following are the most important passages in his report:—

The work of assessment in towns requires a large portion of the time of a resident official, well acquainted with the local industries and the general circumstances of the place. As a rule, the Huzur Deputy Collector was entrusted with this duty, and in Poona and Shikarpur the City Magistrate was appointed Collector of Income Tax. Where there were no officers of this rank, and where they were fully worked, as in Belgaum, Dharwar, Hubli, Ahmedabad and Karachi, an official of the rank of Mamlatdar was especially deputed for inquiry-work for various periods, and in Surat and Broach a Joint Collector, with the rank of Deputy Collector was appointed. The large taluka of Chikodi, in Belgaum, was also considered to be entitled to special treatment of this nature. In the rest of the rural districts of the Presidency, the assessments were made by the Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris personally.

In such matters the official is in India subjected to peculiar difficulties, owing to the shrinking from disclosure of his business transactions, however partial, of every native trader or capitalist. Into this feeling the Deputy Collector or Mamlatdar can enter with sympathy, and thus the chance of guess-work is increased, more especially in the case of the higher incomes in the market towns and larger villages of the Mufassil. The returns under the License Act for the eight years that that law was in force, show this difficulty most distinctly, and though, no doubt there may have been comparatively little deliberate underestimating of such incomes, the tendency was decidedly in that direction, from too great reliance either on local reports or on accounts based on a system traditionally kept as abstruse as possible, to prevent them from becoming common property. At the other end of the list, again there can occasionally be traced similiar timidity when the assessing officer is certain that the person in question is in receipt of a taxable income of a small amount, but cannot make out the approximate figure, and so, not to let the assessment fall out altogether, enters the name in the lowest class. Lastly, there comes certain cases peculiar to the new Act, such as the assessment of joint Hindu families whose members are scattered amongst different occupations in various parts of the country. I think I am justified in stating that, as a rule, the assessing officers grappled without shirking with all these questions, and that though the Act lays the burden of disproof of the estimate on the assessee, except in specially-treated localities, such as the Presidency Town, there was not much of that obviously easy way of getting rid of trouble and responsibility, which assesses at a random guess, pitched purposely high enough to induce the over-taxed party to formally object, and get the assessment reduced to its more reasonable rate by the supervising officer. This course had to be followed in some instances, especially in Bombay, where voluntarily-delivered returns were called for, but not always rendered.

The first year of new assessments is necessarily characterised by a peculiarly large number of applications for revision, and it seemed more equitable to have the original estimates of income, which were made by subordinate and hard-worked taluka employes, revised by officers of wider experience and of judgment less under the influence of local bias. The returns show that a good deal of alteration in the list was thus effected, especially at the two extremes. In Bombay City, the heavy work induced the Collector to take up objections made to him verbally without formal applications, of which only 52 seem to have been presented. The matter was thus settled on the spot, and much valuable time saved to both parties, whilst the insignificant number of appeals from such decisions to the Special Commissioners show that the work was thoroughly and satisfactorily done—a fact which may be held to justify the deviation from the letter of the law in this respect.

In practice there has been some diversity of system of collecting the tax in the rural districts. The orginal orders of Government empowered no one of lower rank than a Mamlatdar or Mahalkari to give receipts, and, strictly speaking, no item could be legally collected without a receipt being passed at the time of collection. This necessarily entailed either a journey on the part of the assessee to the taluka head office, or the making of a special tour by the collecting officer. It has been brought to notice that the village officers have, in several districts, collected the tax, the receipts having been sent after the amount has been credited at the taluka office. This practice has given rise to no inconvenience, nor has the question of its legality been yet raised, or is it likely to be brought forward; but, as the taluka office is usually in the principal market town of the tract, the strict requirements of the law and the standing orders can be and no doubt, as a rule, are carried out with equal ease and absence of friction.

The total cost was about Rs. 89,826, including Bombay and the special officer's appointment. The special establishment required for the Bombay City was a costly one, but bears the ratio of only 2·87 per cent, to the collections effected by it. Another heavy item is that for Poona (10·80 per cent.) The special assessment arrangements in Belgaum, Dharwar, Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat come next on the list, and raise the general proportion to 3·2 per cent on the amount realised. In Bombay City, the work lasts through the whole year, and an efficient out-door establishment amply repays its cost, as is shown by the return.

The first year of new assessments will always show, as noted above, an abnormal number of applications for revision, many of which are found on inquiry to be made on the mere chance of getting a reduction in the amount to which the objectors have been assessed. Out of 54,557 assessees in the Mufassil, no less than 16,705 or 30 per cent. applied to the Collector for reduction. Some districts containa population noteriously more addicted to litigation than others, and elsewhere, the people, who are usually acute in such matters, regulate their appeal for redress according to what they believe to be the temper and bias of the official to whom they have to apply. Again there appear special cases in which the assessing officer intended the parties assessed to apply for revision, as many of the incomes registered were such as could not be estimated properly by officials or by private information. The City of Nasik is a good instance of this. The incomes of the professional Brahams, such as priests, temple ministrants, guides, and vendors of such articles as are brought by pilgrims, were much increased by the concourse of visitors during the Shinhwast year 1884-85, but their was no evidence on which the Deputy Collector could assess them correctly. A guess was made accordingly, pitched high enough to induce applications for revision the result being a fair assessment and a guide for the ensuing year. Nearly half the persons on the list sent in objections in Satara, Nasik and Kolaba, and in all the ten districts over one-third showed a similar desire for reduction. Setting aside the outlying tract of Thar and Parkar, the districts in which the fewest applications were registered were Belgaum, Dharwar, Khandesh and Hyderabad, and from this fact I have drawn the inference above mentioned that the character and temper of the people have a good deal to do with the number of petitions sent in. That there were not many in Ratnagiri, a district famous for its litigious disposition, seems to me to be due to the abnormal lightness of the assessment in the rural tracts, which was pointed out by me when sending up the lists for sanction.

The final demand amounted to Rs. 25,73,570, of which Rs. 11,67,117 belong to the Mufassil and Rs. 1,406,453 to the city of Bombay. To this must be added the collections brought to book by the Accountant General, making the total Rs. 30,31,226 distributed between the four classes of incomes. Comparing the Mofussil and Bombay demand with the original list about 24 per cent. of the latter disappeared on revision. In the Mufassil this proportion was only 10·4 per cent., but in Bombay it rose to 32·6.

The tabulation of the sources of income on which the tax was collected has been a matter of great difficulty, mainly owing to inherent difficulties in classification of occupations. Even in such general points as the distinction between *commerce* and *trade*, *manufacturers* and *artisans*, I find want of uniformity. Again, the constitution of Indian society is adverse to the separation of making and selling, and the same caste-occupation is entered differently in different districts. For example, the maker of metal pots may be an artisan, a manufacturer of metal goods, or a seller of such articles, and the village tanner, where taxable, is both a dealer in animal produce and an artisan. Similarly with the goldsmith and other village occupations. The term "merchant" again has been much maltreated, and whether applied to special wares or used as a general term, has been held to include numbers who are properly speaking traders, and not merchants at all. This comes from the identity of the vernacular terms for both. A somewhat similar remark applies to the occupations of *banker* and *money-lender*, which have apparently been blended in two or three districts. Lastly, there comes the difficulty of classifying assessments made on a combination of sources of income, which are the most frequent, by far, in Mufassil lists. It is well known that nearly every occupation in the Presidency is combined with money-lending to a greater or less extent, and a great many persons who were money-lenders to begin with, derive an equally large income from lending grain out at high interest. Some of these assessees appear as money-lenders, others, as grain merchants, on the list of their district. The following table shows the distribution of the amount collected between the main heads into which the list can be most conveniently divided:—

| Head. | Amount Rs. | Percentage on total. |
|---|---|---|
| I.—Salaries, &c. | 6,20,306 | 20·65 |
| II.—Companies | 2,59,505 | 8·64 |
| III.—Securities | 1,68,003 | 5·59 |
| IV.—(*a*) Professions | 1,08,828 | 3·62 |
| (*b*) Commerce | 12,80,718 | 42·63 |
| (*c*) Transport | 18,169 | 0·60 |
| (*d*) Trade | 3,20,536 | 10·67 |
| (*e*) Manufactures. | 1,06,503 | 3·55 |
| (*f*) Property | 1,21,624 | 4·05 |
| Total IV. | 19,56,378 | 65·12 |
| Grand Total | 30,04,192 | .. |

This includes the outstandings of Bombay City collected during April of the current year, and thus differs slightly from the table given above. Omitting the central collections on Public securities and official salaries, the remainder shows that outside Bombay City the salaries taxed, were found chiefly in Dharwar, on account of the Railway offices there, in Karachi, Poona, Aden and Ahmedabad. The large number and small assessments in the Panch Mahals under the head of "miscellaneous private servants" seems due to the taxation of salaries on account of other property, such as that in Foreign States. Under the head of companies there are few Mufassil assessments except in Karachi, Ahmedabad and Broach. In the two latter they are chiefly cotton-manufacturing concerns. Securities are only taxed in four places outside Bombay. As regards Part IV, in the Mufassil by far the relatively largest amount of the tax is contributed by money-lenders. It is not to be supposed that all the 16,270 persons taxed under this head are professionally and solely usurers. As remarked above, almost every capitalist lends out his spare cash or grain at interest, and when he is supposed to make more by this means than by his other occupations, he is entered under this appellation. The importance of this branch of commerce in the Mufassil can be appreciated from the fact that 33 per cent. of the assessments there, and nearly 35 per cent. of the collections are returned under it. In Thana probably the number of so-called banker reduces the ratio of the tax paid by money-lenders. In Sind, Thar and Parkar is the only district where this occupation seems to bear a proportion anything approaching that of the Presidency proper, and in Aden the saukar does not appear on the record at all. In Bombay City he contributes but 5·7 per cent. of the total, as is to be expected, but the average assessment there on him is Rs. 49·5 against Rs. 24·3 in the country. After money-lending, the only occupations largely represented in the Mufassil are those of 'general' merchants, piece-goods and grain merchants and dealers in miscellaneous articles, the latter being probably any general shop-keeper of the village, who has business enough to make him liable to taxation. Dealers in food, Pleaders, Artisans, Brokers and Contractors are also fairly well represented in the list, but beyond these and the other sources of income entered in the district summary there are few which need be especially mentioned. The average assessment shows that in both Bombay and the Mufassil artisans and dealers in food occupy the lowest places, except that in the latter, metal-workers are still more lightly assessed. These last, however appear, in but two districts (Dharwar and Hyderabad) in any number. Bankers (Rs. 59·17) and Contractors (Rs. 61·19) shows the highest averages outside the capital city, and bankers and general merchants in it. The high rate shown against religious taxable income in the Mufassil is due to two or three heavy assessments in Gujarat, where reside certain leaders supported by the community. Agents and pleaders come well up the list in both divisions, whilst dealers in spirits and dress, &c., show small average incomes. Taking the whole of the selected occupations, the mean income taxed was about Rs. 1,100 in the Mufassil, and 2,600 in Bombay.

## HIGH COURT.—MARCH 5.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice BAYLEY.)

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

200-82 Macfarlane, E and H—Merbai vs Nanabhai Maneckjee—Little, S F and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

155-87—Jefferson, B and D—L A Wallace and others vs Shivram Purshotum vias and others—Payne, G and S and Mirza, H K—Part heard.

157-87—Jefferson, B and D—The Bombay Co vs Shivram Purshotum Vias and others—Payne, G and S—and in person.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

326-87—Pestonji and R—Burjorji Framji Lalee and another vs Lalji Dungersy and others—Tyabji and D—and in person.

49-86—Little, S F and N—Ootumbai vs Damodher Gockuldas and another—Jefferson, B and D.

391-87—Hore, C and B—Motilal Saduram vs The G I P Railway Co—Little, S F and N.

290-87—Little, S F and N—Jehangir Hormusje vs R P Nixon and others—Winter, B and D.

151-87—Khunderao M—Gangavishnu Shrikissondas vs Moreshwar Bapuje Hegishte and others—Macfarlane, E and H.

363-87—Bomonje and H—Madan Jagannath vs Heerjee Hunsraj—Mansuklal and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Cause.

520-87—Ardasir H and D—Ruttonbai vs Manickbai.

Long Causes.

Beherapa Mahajun. In person. Part heard.

352-87—Tyabji and D—Fatmabai and others vs Haji Sidick Allana and others—Mirza, H K—For reply.

107-97—Ardasir, H and D—Charles Agnew Turner vs Purshotumdas Munguldas—Little, S F and N, Macfarlane E and H., Jefferson B and D.

299-87—Little, S F and N—Moorarjee Ruttonsey vs Damoder Thackersey and others—Thakurdas D and C.

356-87—Ardasir, H and D—H. Pestonjee Furdoonjee Bombia vs Dinbai and others—Payne, G and S.

226-87—Tyabjee and D—Husoonally Jeowajee vs Essajee Dossajee and others—Ardasir, H and D.

494-87—Thakurdas, D and C—Merwanje Framji Postwalla vs Rungildas Itchuram—Mansuklal and D.

387-87—A. F—Turner. Ajba Khooshal vs Nursoo Nogoo.—E Wilkin.

## THE OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

RECONNAISSANCES from the Pouk and Salen columns, under Lieutenants Wilson, 23rd Bombay L. I., and Wodehouse, Rifle Brigade, respectively, formed a junction at Laungshe, 70 miles south of Thelin, on the 9th February. No opposition was experienced; the roads were fair, but only pack transport was used. In the country between Thelin and Laungshe, which is rich, the people were quiet and friendly. Several parties of Chibok Chins were met *en route*. Both columns retraced their steps on the 12th February and are now broken up. This practically ends the cold weather operations of the 4th Brigade. Thelin is still held by troops to admit of the conclusion of negotiations between Captain Eyre, Deputy Commissioner, and the Chin chiefs of the Jokwa and Hakwe tribes, but will be evacuated on the 29th February, when Captain Eyre proceeds to Laungshe and back to the Irrawaddy. The Myaing column remains in the Kyaw Valley. The capture by this column of the Yakut ex-Woon of Yaw, and his subsequent execution have had a good effect. The Kanle Prince and other dacoit leaders are reported hemmed in by the Myaing and Pagyi columns in the Pagyi hills. The early capture or death of these dacoits is expected. There is no news of Ottama. In the Mon valley, Minbu and Salen troops are still in search of him. Captures of men and arms continue. British mounted infantry are working the country between the Yaw and Salen rivers, where Thado has of late been troublesome.

The reported death of Badha Yaza in the Toungdwingyi district is untrue, but he has only a small following, and troops are in pursuit of him. The operations of the police round Popa and the neighbourhood have driven the dacoits north, and they are reported to be making for the Sakyadoung and Mozadoung hills, 15 and 28 miles north-east of Myingyan. Four small columns of infantry and mounted infantry, belonging to the Myingyan garrison, have cut off the retreat of the fugitives by occupying posts south of the hills mentioned, while similar parties of the 1st Brigade act from the north. A small body of police under Inspector Collins surprised and attacked a band of dacoits at nightfall on the 20th February and dispersed them. Unfortunately Inspector Collins and one sepoy were severely wounded.

A body of military police, 140 strong, under Lieutenant O'Donnell attacked the Ganya Tsawbwa on the 18th February, one day's march from Mogoung. They burnt three villages. Two sepoys were wounded and eight Kachins. The expedition was undertaken to punish the Tsawbwa for his attack on Mogoung on the 3rd February.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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II. THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

The Syndicate of the University will proceed to elect a new MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOW on the 28th inst. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward an application to the Undersigned, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 21st. (For further information see University Notification No. 1709, published with the *Government Gazette* of the 23rd February last.—Part II.)
P. PETERSON, D Sc.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1888.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A. 250-38—Life of Sir Walter Scott—C. D. Yonge.
128-9—James Shirley—E. Gosse, M. A.
203-18—Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo—M. A. Titmarsh.
B. 61-22—A Prince of the Blood—Jas. Payn.
81-27—The Bride of a Day—F. Du Boisgobey.
81-32—The Cry of Blood— Do.
71-11—Seth's Brother's Wife—H. Frederic.
82-27—The Paris Sketch Book—W. M. Thackeray.
62-25—The Nun's Curse—Mrs. J. H. Riddell.
60-30—Paul Patoff—F. Marion Crawford.
74-13—The Second Son—Mrs. Oliphant.
71-12—Scotch Readings—Alex. G. Murdoch.
C. 37-33—Palæontologia Indica, Ser. 13.
D. 32-12—Law Reports, Allahabad, Vol. 10, Pt. 2, 1888. Berkley Memorial.
A. 84-10—Turning Lathes—Edited by J. Lukin, B. A.

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.

A FURTHER fall of ⅛d. per oz. took place in Silver in London yesterday, Reuter's quotation being 43⅝d. Rupee Securities were down ⅛ per cent in both denominations, at £67⅞, and £71⅞, respectively. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower at 102¼, but, in Paris, Rentes were higher to the same extent, at 106⅜, Indian Sterling Loan moved up ½ per cent., say to 104⅞. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was ⅛ easier, and that on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper ¼ per cent. lower, the quotations being 1⅞ and 2 per cent., respectively.

The market for East Indian Wheat was unchanged. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,560,000 quarters, which shows an increase of 90,000 quarters upon the water since last week. The only change in Mincing Lane was in Coffee, which was firmer at an advance of 2s. per cwt. in Mid.-Plantiation. The Goat Skin Sales closed yesterday, 1,050,000 Skins having found buyers, out of the 1,090,000 put forward. Prime qualities were firm at an advance of 1d. per lb.; but common were dull, and 1d. per lb. lower.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet yesterday, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales inclusive of 1,000 Surats. Mid-Uplands were 1-16d. down at 5½d. per lb., but spot quotations for East Indian Cotton were unaltered. American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in all positions excepting April-May, for which the decline was 1-32d. Broach, to arrive, was 1-32d. lower, business in "Fine," with "Fully Good.," clause being reported at 5¼d. for February-March shipment.

The Manchester Market was quiet but steady, the only change in quoted rates being an advance of ⅛d. in 39 inch Jacconets.

Some increase in the volume of business in Liverpool is shown by the sales for the week ending yesterday, which amounted to 69,000 bales against 5,000 bales less the week before. The Imports, at 105,000 bales, had been heavier by 28,000 bales. The quantity taken by the trade and forwarded was 2,000 bales less, at 74,000 bales. The total stock had increased, by 24,000 bales, to the figures given below: that of Surats was as before, at 55,000 bales. The total visible supply had diminished by 20,000 bales; but of Surats there were 25,000 bales more in sight than there were last Friday.

There was a smart drop in futures in New York yesterday, the rate for July having fallen 15 points, say to 10·52 cents.; but the spot price was unaltered, at 10½ cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 14,000 bales, against 15,000 last year, and 14,000 the year before; and the total for the week was 4,000 bales less than for the preceding one. Compared with last week, the Exports to Great Britain were 16,000 bales less; to the Continent they were 12,000 bales greater. The stock at the U. S. Ports had fallen off by 46,000 bales; at the Interior Ports it was 20,000 bales lighter, at 340,000 bales.

The above news caused a dull market in Liverpool to-day, and American Arrivals further receded there 1-64d. for May-June deliveries, and 1-32d. in all other positions. "Fully Good" and "Good" Bengals were 1-16d. dearer; but all other spot quotations came unchanged. The sales were 8,000 bales, including 800 Surats, and the Imports 14,000 bales. In New York the spot price declined to 10 7-16 cents.; and in July Futures there was a further drop to-day of three points, at 10·49 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 11,000 bales, against 9,000 bales last year, and 6,000 the year before.

From the subjoined comparative total relating to cotton, it will be seen that the margin of increase shown this year in the receipts at the American Ports has further contracted since last Friday to 38,000 bales as against last season and to 298,000 bales compared with 1885-6; but, that the figures for the present year are too high to be consistent with the smaller crop estimates, and that such a falling off as would justify an upward movement in prices, or even the maintenance of rates lately ruling, is not looked for by operators in the staple, seems pretty clearly shown by the turn the New York Market has taken. Regarding the visible supply we find that the decrease compared with last year, which a week ago was 270,000 bales, is now some 227,000 bales; while, compared with 1885-6, the falling off now shown is 272,000 bales. In the Liverpool stock, the decrease of 113,000 bales shown last week has become 59,000 bales; while the increase as against the year befor last has expanded to 173,000 bales. It may also be noticed, with regard to prices, that the margin of advance in Mid-Uplands in Liverpool, shown this year, has decreased to ¼d. and 9-16d. compared with the two previous years respectively.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

| | 1887. | 1886. | 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 65,000 | 80,000 | 77,000 |
| " exports to U. K. | 59,000 | 60,000 | 48,000 |
| " " Continent | 37,000 | 64,000 | 33,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 4,882,000 | 4,844,000 | 4,584,000 |
| " exports to U. K. " | 2,089,000 | 2,152,000 | 1,601,000 |
| " " Cont. " | 1,376,000 | 1,387,000 | 1,361,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports | 805,000 | 788,000 | 986,000 |

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 2nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

| | 1887. | 1886. | 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 2,900,000 | 3,126,980 | 3,172,110 |
| " " Surats | 376,000 | 360,160 | 296,430 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 871,000 | 930,110 | 697,960 |
| " London | 25,000 | 15,000 | 14,000 |
| American Afloat | 160,000 | 211,000 | 191,000 |
| East Indian " | 21,000 | 55,000 | 46,000 |
| | 1,077,000 | 1,211,110 | 948,960 |
| Price of Mid-Uplands | 5½d. | 5¼d. | 4 15-16d. |
| " Good Fair Dhollerah | 4 3-16d. | 4d. | 3 15-16d. |
| Difference | 1 5-16d. | 1¼d. | 1d. |

COTTON.—Our Cotton market naturally opened with a weak feeling this morning in view of the advices there to hand by wire, and a decline in rates has been established of about a Rupee per candy, at which a moderate business in ready stuff has been done, the tone being steady at the close. "Good" Broach is reported to have been contracted for by European buyers for this month's delivery, at Rs. 232, late last evening; but 231 has been the general quotation to-day, and when the market first opened, Rs. 230 was named. Exporting firms have not been in the market as buyers to any extent; and the bulk of the business doing must be credited to the mills and native dealers. The principal purchases reported to-day comprise about 1,000 bales each of Bengals, and Julgaum, at Rs. 170-84, and Rs. 204-6½, respectively; a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Karanja, at Rs. 215½, and Barsee, at Rs. 221; 100 bales of Broach, at Rs. 244¼; a little Wudwan, at Rs. 204½, and some old Kutch, at Rs. 180 per candy. The following are the leading official quotations:—

| | Fine. | Fully Good. | Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals | 181-2 | 177 | 173 | March. |
| Khangaum | ... | 215 | 209 | do. |
| Julgaum | ... | 206 | 200 | do. |
| Broach | 243-4 | 235 | 231-2 | do. |
| Bhownuggur | 217 | 206 | 197 | April-May |
| Dhollera Bombay pressed | 213 | 203 | 193 | March-May |
| Dharwar | ... | ... | 206 | May. |

SEEDS and WHEAT are still neglected by exporters, and only a small business in ready stuff amongst dealers is reported. Quotations are given as before, all round.

FREIGHTS.—Rates for ready business are nominally unchanged, though relets have been reported at some concession to shippers, and the market may be called quiet but steady, with nothing fresh passing in forward engagements.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 6,580 | bales. |
| Wheat | 9,571 | cwt. |
| Linseed | 2,851 | " |
| Gingelly | 5,633 | " |
| Groundnuts | 4,159 | " |

EXCHANGE.—In sympathy with the news of the drop in Silver above reported, there has been a further fall of 1-16d. in our rates to-day, quotations for Bank Paper, however, having been almost nominal. Some business in 3 months' sight Credits was done in the earlier part of the day at 1s. 4 13-16d for March delivery, April having been quoted at 1s. 4 25-32d; but afterwards Bills for March-April delivery were placed at the latter rate. We quote ready rates at closing as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 4 21-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 4 11-32d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 23-32d. | " |
| Credits do. | 1s. 4 13-16d. | " |
| France do. | 1·77½. | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady at 97 7-8 for Fours for cash, at which there were buyers at closing. 97 9-16, buyers, has been the rate for the end of the month, and 97 7-16 for the end of April. The nominal quotation for 4½ per cent Paper is 103¼.

SHARES.—There has been very little movement in this market to-day, and the only changes which we have to note are an advance of Rs. 15 in Hindostan, and of Rs. 25 in Hyderabad-Deccan Mill shares; and a decline of Rs. 2½ each in Imperial and Oriental.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

THOM—February 28, at 11, Clive Row, Calcutta, the wife of George R Thom, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BEATSON—DRUMMOND—February 25, at the Church of St Thomas, Dacca, by the Rev J F W Gompetz, B A, Gordon Stewart, youngest son of Major-General Beatson, R E, to Eva Eileen, third daughter of the late Major-General Henry Drummond, R E.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"WHO ARE UNDERGRADUATES?" This subject has already been sufficiently discussed.

# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1888.

THE Corporation has sent an elaborate letter to the Bombay Government in the Legislative Department on the revised draft of the new Municipal Bill. The report of the Select Committee on the Bill was published in these columns on the 14th, and the letter of the Chairman of the Corporation was given at considerable length in our issue of Thursday last. The report came to the Corporation with the general concurrence of the Honorable K. T. Telang and the Honorable P. M. Mehta, who represented on the Council the opinions understood to prevail in the Corporation. We too recognised at the time that the revision had on the whole been carried out in a liberal and reasonable spirit, with the conscientious desire to turn the Bill into a practical and useful measure. The Corporation is equally of opinion that "the Bill on the whole has been decidedly improved by the Select Committee." This admission is however the prelude to an observation which fills up the remainder of the sentence, and takes from it all the grace of compliment—that "the enormous mass of the amendments is a proof how unsatisfactory was the original draft of the Bill." Thereafter and thenceforth the letter of the Corporation refers no more to the concessions made or the ground gained, but devotes a great deal of space to setting forth the necessity of making still another enormous mass of amendments which will, if accepted, be regarded logically as proof of how unsatisfactory is the revised draft which met the approval of Messrs. Telang and Mehta, who must now be sorry they signed the report. That there are several points on which the draft as it stands requires further improvement we have ourselves indicated. At the very threshold stands the needless change of designations which, if perpetuated in the Act, will sever the new Council, the Standing Committee and President from the associations already springing up around the Corporation and the Town Council, which have been household words in Bombay for twenty years. The proposed change of designation had some sense and meaning when it was intended to alter at the same time the whole constitutional structure of the Municipality, replacing the Town Council bya congeries of Standing Committees, over which the Municipal Commissioner, transformed into an *ex-officio* chairman, should preside, so that they might do, with light and leading, the executive work for which the Commissioner has hitherto borne the undivided responsibility. In such a transformation scene it would be necessary to designate the Chairman of the "Council" the President, so that he might be differentiated from the Chairman of the Executive Committees. This scheme, which we were the first to resist as a dangerous departure from the safe and beaten track along which such good progress had been made, has disappeared from the revised draft, leaving no trace but a change of designations which has now no longer any meaning or purpose. The Corporation, we are glad to see, informs the Government that it would prefer to retain the old names to which the citizens have become accustomed, holding that no sufficient reason has been advanced why they should be changed. It is to be hoped that the Government will yield to the general feeling of the Corporation, and the citizens; nothing can be gained by a change of name, and something may easily be lost.

The letter reduces to three points the claims which it formulates as "absolutely essential to the vitality of the Corporation." These are first, "Absolute and perfect control of the Budget;" second, "Power to hear the opinions of their own officers"—a power which, so far as we are aware, no one has ever called in question—"and to obtain full information of any kind they may deem necessary regarding Municipal affairs, and on all questions with which they may have to deal"; third, "Power to determine the general policy to be pursued alike by the Town Council, the Commissioner, or other executive officers." These three points are set forth at the beginning of the letter. Towards the close of the long document, however, the writers evidently grew astonished at their moderation, for they make a claim which, if conceded, would render the three points and all else in the letter mere surplusage. This claim finds expression in the pious opinion that "it would have been better to draft the Bill on these simple lines," namely, that the Legislature should vest all power for the Municipal Government of the City in the Council, subject to a Government control to be exercised in case of neglect of duty by the Government, which should, however, exercise that control through the Council itself. "Of these powers with which the Council were thus endowed, they could have been left to delegate to the Standing Committee or Commissioner, as the case may be, such as they saw fit; which powers could then have become law by the sanction of the Governor in Council." This is a singular sentence, and it is also a singular suggestion made in the interest of local self-Government—that the distribution of Municipal powers is not to be settled by the Legislature but is to depend on the approval by the Governor-in-Council of a vote of the Corporation. Suppose his Excellency withholds his approval, where is the free constitution of the Municipality? Suppose the Corporation declines to have either Town Council or Commissioner, but to do the work with its own unaided energies? Is the Government to stand by and gape on waiting for the result of the experiment? This is not the only instance in which very delicate questions of constitutional right are handled with marvellous courage. There are passages which indicate pretty plainly the opinion of the writers that the Legislature is to be legislated for in Municipal affairs by the present Corporation. This is an inversion of roles which has its comical side when we find the appointees of Government, who do not represent any thing in the Heavens above or in the Earth beneath, but the official element, posing as representatives of the innate rights of the body into which they have been pitchforked. The solicitors of the Corporation, when questioned as to innate right, pointed out that none such existed, for the Municipality existed solely by virtue of the provisions of an Act passed by the Legislature.

The question of course may arise whether these provisions require amendment, and if so, to what extent? If the constitution is to be materially altered the grounds for the alteration ought to be set forth. Mr. Ollivant's scheme for the reconstruction of the Municipality on the lines which received form in the first draft of the Bill, was met with a most strenuous and successful opposition. It was based on the theory that the existing constitution had not worked well, or at all events that it was faulty. The Commissioner proposed the abolition of the Commissioner, and the substitution for that functionary of an *ex-officio* chairman of "Standing Committees" of the Corporation who would carry on the executive work of the city. The Corporation was unanimously of opinion that such a change would be injurious. It was urged that the Municipal Commissionership was a necessary part of the Municipal system which ought not to be changed or modified. There were good reasons for having a Government officer in the post, not the least of which was that the city had in that way obtained the pick of the Service; that on the whole the Bombay Municipality had achieved a remarkable degree of success; and that innovations for which the necessity had not been shown were inexpedient and dangerous. The Government themselves recognised the force of these representations, and Mr. Ollivant's scheme is no longer heard of. Partly from the force of the recoil against Mr. Ollivant's proposals to strengthen the executive by associating Standing Committees with a transmuted Municipal Commissioner, and partly no doubt owing to the inexperience of some of the newer members of the Corporation there is now a tendency to make the existing machinery unworkable, and thus bring about innovations that would change the whole character of the Bombay Municipality and assimilate it in its main features to that of Calcutta, which has not by any means gained the confidence of the public.

THERE was more than one point in the Governor's two educational speeches last week which claim notice. The compliment which Lord Reay paid to the Byculla Schools on having given the Government the services of only one of its pupils will not be misunderstood either in the community for whose benefit this admirable institution labours, or in other communities where entrance into Government service is regarded as something of the *summum bonum* of a young man's career. It is a wholesome thing, regard being had to prevalent views on this subject, to have in our midst an institution which, as Lord Reay says, "acts as a feeder to the workshops," ignoring in no way the dignity even of manual labour, and practically discouraging the notion that the clerkly career is the only one worthy of youths who have learnt to read and write. This merit of the Byculla Schools' work deserves the fullest recognition, and it should carry its lesson to the communities in which opposite views of what constitutes an honourable career for educated youths have long prevailed. At the Elphinstone High School next day the Governor had an opportunity of touching upon the question of moral culture and discipline in schools and colleges. His remarks were necessarily restricted, inasmuch as the local Government themselves have to make an official response to the recent circular of the Government of India upon the subject. Lord Reay did not go beyond an affirmation of the necessity of increased friendly intercourse between teachers and pupils, and a promise that in the new Elphinstone College rooms shall be provided for that special purpose. This may be taken as a very practical indication of the determination of the Bombay Government to do its best to bring about the good result which the Supreme Government have in view, though it would have been interesting to know how it is proposed to adapt the means thus provided to the end in view. The most instructive contribution, we suspect, that has yet been made to the discussion of the question is that contained in Mr. Modak's report, in which an account is given of a very interesting experience in the encouragement of discipline and moral progress in the Elphinstone High School. The experience of this school, indeed, was specially referred to in the resolution of the Government of India. Its prefect system, in which order is maintained in the lower forms through the agency of the highest, is an adaptation of a principle which has long been embodied in the discipline of public schools in England, and Mr. Modak's account of it is so satisfactory that it may be hoped that the Government of India have been fully informed of the result of the experiment in the Elphinstone High School. Some of the best features of the system tentatively suggested in the recent resolution as regards discipline, ethical teaching, observation and record of conduct, and the development of the physical faculties of the boys, seem to be already in operation here, so that it would scarcely be too much to say of the school in that special aspect that it is the Government Resolution put into practice. But it is characteristic of this discussion that so much that has been said in it provokes a need for clearer definition. Mr. Modak, for example, tells us "that every occasion which class teaching affords is availed of for the purpose of impressing on the minds of the boys such general notions of religion and morality as are essential for their guidance in life." These "general notions of religion and morality" are what Lord Cross wants to have embodied in a moral text book. A sample lesson of the kind Mr. Modak speaks of would throw much light upon the problem of imparting direct moral instruction in Indian schools.

IT might have been supposed that an improvement of railway communication effected by private enterprise which would bring Delhi, Umballa, and Kalka eight hours nearer to Bombay would have the support of an up-country paper like the *Pioneer*. Such a proposal has been placed before the Government by Major Bisset, the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. The scheme would give a broad gauge line nearly due north from Delhi to Umballa and thence to Kalka. This line would give a broad gauge all the way from Calcutta to Kalka, while a portion of it would supply the means of effecting by a mixed gauge a continuous narrow gauge connection from Kalka to Bombay. It is proposed to connect Jeypore with Rewarri by a branch of the Rajputana line, which would then go northward *via* Rohtuk to Kurnal, opening up a fertile country. From Kurnal a mixed gauge would take trains to Kalka, broad or narrow, as might be required. To this proposal the objection is urged that it involves a break of gauge—the very evil that it carefully provides against. This, however, is an Allahabad criticism, and is founded on a misapprehension. The Punjab authorities have not the excuse of error for an opposition which is founded on an undisguised preference for a railway from Delhi to Karachi, which the Government of India have declined to sanction on the very sufficient ground that it could not earn a dividend on the capital required for its construction. To oppose the construction of a line which does not labour under any such disadvantage, in order to keep the field for a railway that will never be made without a guarantee which the Government of India will not give, is the surly policy of the dog in the manger. On the other hand, the Public Works Department at Calcutta opposes the Kurnal-Umballa-Kalka scheme on the ground that it might injure the traffic of the North-Western Railway. This fear is imaginary, for the new proposed line would open up a country which is not served by the North-Western Railway. It is contrary to all sound principles to allow the needs of the districts south of Delhi to be sacrificed to the supposed interest of a distant railway in which the Government is interested. Lord Cross's declaration that India affords a good field for private enterprise in railways is nullified if even the fear of a temporary interference with the receipts of existing lines close the door against new developments. As for the remarks in the Allahabad paper about the insufficient carrying power of the Rajputana line, all that it is necessary to say is that if the Government will only permit the improvements which have been asked for there will be no difficulty in providing for a larger traffic. The railway has never failed to carry all the grain sent to it, though the work has been done at very high pressure. It is absolutely necessary that the Company shall be allowed to provide for the legitimate expansion of the traffic.

IT never rains but it pours. Bombay will soon be provided with two graving-docks. The Admiralty estimates for a graving-dock for war-ships are, as we stated on Saturday, in course of preparation. The site which is being examined with a view to the construction of this dock is that of the dockyard at no great distance from the Apollo Bunder. Captain Hext, the Director of the Indian Marine, is carrying out borings and soundings, and he has availed himself of the experience of Mr. George Ormiston in the practical work of dock-building in preparation of the estimates. While these preliminaries are in progress for a work which Lord Cross says is of urgent necessity, the Port Trust has under consideration the plans of a graving-dock in connection with the new Victoria Dock for the accommodation of merchant-vessels requiring repair. It was at one time suggested that this graving-dock should be constructed for the reception of vessels of the Royal Navy, but it was found that there would not be sufficient space for the extensive workshops that would be indispensable for the repair of ironclads. Nevertheless, something has been done in the direction of making the new graving-dock for the mercantile marine useful to the Royal Navy for certain limited purposes. The entrance to the Victoria Dock will be wide enough and the sill deep enough to admit ironclads to the basin; and the 100-ton crane will be moved from the Prince's Dock to the new dock, where it can be used to lift heavy guns, &c., in and out of men-of-war. The removal of this great crane has, however, been postponed at the request of the Admiralty, so that it may be available at its present site in connection with the torpedo boats which will arrive in Bombay in a few months. It is, we believe, not yet fully decided to make the new graving-dock at the Government Dockyard. In favour of that site there is the fact that workshops are already existing there, and that the site is easy of access for labourers. On the other hand, the Hog Island site affords the advantage of being far from the town, and quite beyond the reach of an enemy's shells. The lift is *in situ* there, and it was constructed with a view to the concentration in that protected position of all the appliances of a naval arsenal.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVY, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, has applied for a month's privilege leave.

THE Bombay Club celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its establishment by a house dinner on Saturday evening. About sixty members and guests were present, and Mr. W. J. Best presided.

MR. PAUL, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, will accompany the Sikkim Field Force as Political Officer.

THE Boundary Commission escort on the way back to India arrived at Kush Robat on the 22nd February. It will march *via* Farrah and Kandahar to Quetta.

THE Public Service Commission's Report will be published in India simultaneously with its appearance in London. It may be expected to issue therefore in the course of a very few days.

SIR ALEXANDER WILSON has been elected Chairman of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab left Sibi for Quetta on the 1st inst.

CAPTAIN EVANS GORDON, of the Foreign Department, goes to Kashmir temporarily as Assistant to the Resident during the Viceroy's visit there.

THE Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have warmly supported the proposal for accelerating the railway mail service between Bombay and Calcutta.

IMPORTANT changes are about to take place in the medical staffs of the Calcutta hospitals. No less than three officers are about to proceed on furlough. Dr. Birch, Surgeon Superintendent of the General Hospital, will be succeeded by Dr. Crombie from Dakka; Dr. R. C. Sanders, of the Mayo Hospital, by Dr. Perry, Professor of Anatomy at Lahore; and Dr. Harvey, of the Eden Hospital, by Dr. Joubert.

THE Photozincographic Department at Poona has just produced a map of the Bombay Presidency on a scale of eight miles to the inch. The map is exceedingly well done, and for clearness and fullness of information is quite equal to the best work on the same scale that has been done in India, which is saying a good deal for the department superintended by Mr. Le Messurier. It can be had in four separate parts.

AT the sitting of the Punjab University Inquiry Commission on the 29th ultimo, Imamuddin was called for the defence, but nothing new was elicited from his examination. Colonel Holroyd was then recalled by the prosecutor, and contradicted several statements set forth in the defence. His cross-examination was reserved. Mrs. Steel was also recalled to explain a correction she had asked to be made in her deposition, after which the Commission rose.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nizam has sanctioned an increase of Rs. 300 to the pay of Nawab Futteh Nawaz Jung (Mahdi Hassan) as a personal allowance; thus making his pay in future Rs. 2,000 instead of Rs. 1,700. "We congratulate our Chief Justice," says the *Deccan Times*, "on this mark of his Sovereign's appreciation of the yeoman's service he has done in the cause of the improvement of the civil and criminal administration of the State—a service the importance of which no one is perhaps in a better position to judge than we are ourselves. Mahdi Hassan is nevertheless one upon whom Fortune delights to shower her gifts. Only five short years ago he entered His Highness' Judicial service on a salary of Rs. 400."

IT will be satisfactory to the public generally to learn that the Maharaja of Kashmir has followed the good example set by other Indian princes, by offering all the resources of Kashmir State to the Indian Government for frontier defences. The Lahore paper understands that no reply has yet been sent to Kashmir by the Government of India, because the offer was conveyed in somewhat peculiar terms.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### THE EAST INDIA STATION.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Elphinstone, on behalf of the Admiralty, said that an ironclad would not be sent to the East India Station, because a vessel that was copper-covered would be better suited to the requirements of the station.

### THE ADMIRALTY AND THE GRAVING-DOCK.

Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, agreed that there was an absolute necessity for a graving-dock at Bombay, and said that the negotiations between the Admiralty and the India Office were now drawing to a close, with the prospect, he be believed, of a satisfactory conclusion.

### THE SOUDAN TRADE.

In the House of Commons, Sir James Fergusson said he was informed that certain Hindoo merchants had commenced opening a trade with the Soudan from the Red Sea Ports, and that a trial caravan was about to start for Berber.

### THE POLICE AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Sir Charles Russell's motion to enquire into the rights of the executive with regard to public meetings was rejected by a majority of 92 votes.

An amendment, proposed by Mr. Bradlaugh, that enquiry should be made into the conduct of the police in connection with the rioting, was also rejected by 115 votes.

### THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY.

VIENNA, MARCH 2.

The Delegations will be asked to sanction an extra military grant of one hundred million florins to be applied to the purposes of the Army.

## FLOGGING WOMEN IN BURMA.

### DISMISSAL OF A POLICE INSPECTOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 2.

The Chief Commissioner has commanded the resignation of a Police Inspector Murray for having ordered the flogging of two Burmese women near Meiktila, who had arms concealed. He said an officer that could order women to be flogged was unfit to serve the British Government.

### THE PACIFICATION OF BURMA.

Pobya, Chief of the greater portion of Western Karennee, and Tsawbwa of the tributary Shan State, Mobye, north of Karennee, have had an audience with the Chief Commissioner. They had been raiding on each other's cattle, and being unable to agree to the decision of Mr. Hildebrand, Superintendent of the Shan States, were allowed to come and lay their dispute before the Chief Commissioner, who heard the case of each. He pointed out the absurdity of the two Chiefs falling out over a few head of buffaloes. He said raids between the two States would not be allowed in future, and in the event of any disputes between the Chiefs now present settlement of the same will be arranged by the Superintendent of the Shan States. There was to be no diversion from this policy in the event of dissatisfaction with the Superintendent's decision. He was willing to act in settlement of the dispute if they promised to abide by his decision. The Shan States were partof her Majesty's dominions, and if an outsider attacked them he would be warned onceor, perhaps, twice; but the third time he would be severely punished. At the same time, Mobye would be severely punished if he infringed the rights of his Karennee neighbours, and as far as Pobya was concerned he would always receive full protection against attack by the Shan Chiefs, from her Majesty's Government as long as he acted rightly.

The Karennee Chief agreed to give a written undertaking to abstain from taking the law into his own hands in case of any quarrel with Mobye, and to seek redress always from the Superintendent of the Shan States, and abide by his decision.

It is satisfactory to note that these savage chieftains are beginning to realise our power, and acknowledge our controlling authority in such matters.

They brought presents of ponies and silks.

### THE COMMAND OF THE UPPER BURMA FORCES.

General Sir George White will probably stay another year in Command of the Upper Burma Forces.

### SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE HYDERABAD STATE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 4.

With reference to several old standing claims against the State as well as debts due to the Nizam's Government by sowcars and others in Hyderabad, various Commissions had at different times been appointed to institute enquiries into and decide upon them. The last of these Commissions was appointed before Sir Asman Jah's assumption of office and consisted of two officials. On the recommendation of the present Minister his Highness appointed the Nawab Vicar-ool-Oomra, one of the high nobles here, as president of the Debt Commission, to which was also added another member. Claims of upwards of ten crores of rupees have been already preferred before the Commission. The president recently reported to the Minister that the Commission, as constituted at present, was unable to discharge its duties with the requisite efficiency and expeditiousness, and proposed that a General Committee of about twelve members with sub-committees to work under it should be appointed. It was recommended that the General Committee should examine the work already done, go into the history of every one of the old claims preferred, refer to the several notifications that were at different times issued by Government on the subject, ascertain what claims had been preferred in accordance with the terms of these notifications, and report upon the results of these enquiries, stating the number and nature of the claims which were pending enquiry. It was further proposed that on receipt of this report Government should direct the Commission to distribute these cases for enquiry to the different sub-committees, with a view to the claims being enquired into and decided upon without undue delay. This proposal of the President has just received the sanction of the Minister, who has directed that until such time as the report of the General Committee is received the meetings of the existing Debt Commission should be postponed. This order is, I believe, unpopular with the claimants, but the general opinion is that, considering the magnitude of the claims advanced, amounting as they do to upwards of ten crores of rupees, the fullest possible enquiry should be instituted into them, especially as some of these claims are of very long standing, going back to more than fifty years. The public feel that with a Commission composed of twelve high officials of the different departments of the State every claim preferred will meet with a full and complete enquiry and a just decision.

### THE SIKKIM EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAR. 4.

Mr. Paul, the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, goes as Political Officer to the Sikkim Expeditionary Force.

### THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Lord Bishop has obtained four months and twenty-four days' leave from the 1st instant, and leaves by the P. and O. steamer Nepaul on Tuesday.

### THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Public Service Commission's report will be published simultaneously here and in England in a few days.

### GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

Good service pensions have been conferred upon Colonel James Vere Hunt and Deputy Surgeon-General William Walker.

### EMIGRATION TO THE COLONIES.

A Conference meets at the Revenue Department next Thursday to consider certain questions relating to emigration to the Colonies.

### FAREWELL DEMONSTRATION IN HONOR OF THE VICEROY.

A preliminary meeting will be held on Wednesday to make arrangements for the demonstration in honour of the Viceroy's departure. The following public bodies were represented:—The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, The Trades Association, The Defence Association, The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, The British Indian Association, and two Mahomedan Societies. Probably the demonstration will take the form of a dinner at the Town Hall, at which addresses will be presented to the Viceroy.

### THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

It is rumoured that a requisition is in course of circulation calling on the Sheriff to call a public meeting to protest against the Calcutta Municipal Bill.

### OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. F. Atkinson, Assistant Comptroller-General in Charge of the Paper Currency Office, is appointed Assistant Accountant-General in the Military Department, *vice* Major Robertson, retired.

Mr. Keene, Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal, is transferred to the Paper Currency Department.

Colonel Mortimer, Ordnance Officer in charge of Fort William Arsenal, has returned from an inspection tour in the North-Western Provinces.

### EXEMPTION OF TERMINAL FEES.

H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor has exempted rice, grain, and pulses of all kinds and salt from payment of terminal charge into and from Howrah station. Also exempts railway passengers from the payment of terminal fees from the 1st April.

### THE CANADIAN COLLEGE.

The Canadian Mission College, Indore, has been affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the F. A. Standard.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The Bombay Mails of the 17th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Tanjore, (extra,) left here for Bombay at 4 p. m., yesterday.

ADEN, MARCH 3.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Pandora, from Trieste, left here for Bombay yesterday evening, and the same Co.'s s. s. Poseidon, also for Bombay, this morning.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera........................ 4 3-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchange on India 30 days' sight... | 1 4 9-16d. |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account ...... | 102¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan................ | 104¼ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper ................ | 67¾ |
| 4½ per cent. do. ................ | 71¼ |
| 4½ per cent. French Rentes............ | 106¾ |
| Bar Silver..................................... | 43¼ |

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Week's sales of Cotton ...... | 69,000 | bales. |
| " " " Surats......... | 5,000 | " |
| " " Import of Cotton ... | 105,000 | " |
| " " " Surats ... | 6,000 | |
| " Stock of Cotton ................ | 871,000 | " |
| " " Surats............... | 55,000 | " |
| " Stock of Cotton in London... | 25,000 | " |

### TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 4.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Teheran route interrupted beyond Emden.
Moulmein route interrupted beyond Indian Frontier.

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, March 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 78·1 |
| SUNDAY, 4. | |
| 6 a.m. | 74·7 |
| 10 a.m. | 80·9 |
| 2 p.m. | 84·4 |
| 4 p.m. | 83·3 |

A LONDON correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* learns that the peculiar advantages given to foreign mail steamers in British colonial ports in allowing them the status of men-of-war, is to be seriously brought before the House of Commons during the ensuing session. The various Chambers of Commerce in colonial ports, from Kurrachee to Hongkong, have taken the matter up vigorously, for the members feel that not only are British ships—mail steamers and others—thus placed at a disadvantage in our own ports, but no similar privileges are given to British mail steamers in foreign ports, such as Brindisi and Marseilles. Two members connected with the trade of Eastern ports, having canvassed the matter among their friends and acquaintances in the House, have been encouraged to take steps which will insure the subject being debated and the opinion of the House being obtained on this anomaly. When the ordinance giving these privileges was brought before the Legislative Council of Ceylon by order of the Home Government, every unofficial member voted against it, and it was only carried by the votes of the officials in the Council.

## THE LIGHT HORSE CAMP AT PALI.

PALI, SUNDAY.

IT is the way of the East to do things backwards, to read from right to left, to begin at the end and to end at the beginning. That is why, not having yet told you of the opening of our camp, I begin with the end of it, or rather the beginning of the end, as guest night in a camp is always deemed to be. I need tell you nothing about who was here last night, when we entertained ourselves and some others right royally. If there were many absent whom we should all have liked to be present it was because there was another camp over the way which competed with us for guests, and in some cases, though not in all, made captures. We did not in relation execute a much-discussed project to make a raid on that considerable canvas village near the Butts, where the B. B. and C. I. Volunteers have been learning war for the last week, and carry off as prize of war a commanding officer, a colonel or two, and a man with a voice, just to grace our table in the last hour before midnight. We heard the measured rythm of the big drum of the fellows over the way, we felt that only a spar of Pali hill and a stretch of paddy-field and melon-ground divided us, and the two camps seemed one. And as ours is always the most musical of camps, even when our trumpeter and the little dog who helps him every morning are off duty, we made the night merry—as merry as our musical neighbours at Danda had done all the week in due observance of Holi. And now, if I can, I must revert from the beginning of the end to the beginning itself, whenever it may have been. For it is still as disputable a question when the camp opened as when it closed. Those of us who went out last Saturday eager for the fray soon found out that the fray was not yet. We dined, in conformity with human necessity, but as no one mounted guard, in compliance with military necessity, we took to asking conundrums, of which the only one I remember is "When is a camp not a camp?" The moon shone bright enough to enable somebody to see that the answer was "When it hasn't got a guard." They tell me that a leather medal is to be cut in two for the greater glory of the querist and the respondent. One would hesitate to describe the camp, except it were for the benefit of a certain percentage of the corps who, having taken an attenuated affidavit that they would be there, like the children of Ephraim held themselves back in the day of battle. The absent are always wrong, and a new reading of the old proverb, specially introduced for use in volunteer corps, is that they are always unwise. They, at all events, missed a good time and shut themselves out of a camp pitched on a perfect site. A grassy slope, sheltered from the land wind by woody hills, and with nothing but a field or two, a creaking Persian wheel which worked fitfully and made music of its own, and a cluster of tall palm trees to make a foreground to the sail-dotted sea—it made us envy the people who will some day call Mr. Chalk their ground landlord, as well as that hospitable Lord of the Manor of Pali, who surely has in the site of Pali camp a property which will any day bring him in a bumper return. About twenty tents dotted the hill side, and as the tents were for the most part occupied by two troopers each, there was accommodation enough and to spare. We did not all surround ourselves with Spartan simplicity, and I doubt not that if the opinion of the ladies who from time to time visited the camp had been taken on the subject, they would have said that some of the gallant troopers had shown excellent taste in the arrangements of their tents. The mess tent had shortcomings, for it was contrived to pay the double debt of mess-tent and canteen. But the functions of a canteen in so abstemious a corps as ours are nominal, and we got on very well. Early rising, hard work, and the strictest subjection to discipline have from the opening of the camp to its close been the rule of our life at Pali. Reveillé at half-past five was anything but an awakening, for we had retired early, we had slept as became weary troopers, and our trumpeter's morning call was an awakening of awakened and booted men. The stars had not quite faded nor the moon sunk from sight as we got into our saddles, and Danda was only half awake as every morning we filed along its winding, unclean, and unsavoury ways, wondering how so good a thing as the Bombay duck can be the ultimate product of its high-smelling industry. Along its muddy flats we go, horses now trudging up to their fetlocks in that slough of despond, and now made clean in plashing through the swift moving waters of Danda Creek. The work, on most mornings, was done in troops, Lieutenant Nicholson taking the right and Lieutenant King the left, squadron movements of course being under the commanding officer, Captain Little. Close upon two hours' hard drill, at the trot, the canter, and the gallop, with a little sword exercise thrown in, made a good morning's work to begin the week with last Monday. The horses were as steady as they could be expected to be at the opening of the camp, and if some of the Arabs thought they had an enemy on their flanks and acted accordingly, there was nothing original in this except the sin of it, and they learnt better ways before the week was out. Men and horses, indeed, are now perceptibly better for the week's schooling, and both had not a little to learn. The arming of the corps with swords has entailed perhaps rather more work than some of them anticipated when in an ambitious moment they asked to be transformed from mounted infantry into cavalry. But the non-commissioned officers have so well realized this, and have so thoroughly mastered the sword exercise, that with such a leavening of good swordsmen there should be no misgiving as to the appearance that the corps will make with this part of their work on parade. This was practically the first time that the exercise had been done in the saddle, and a sergeant instructor, as sparing of praise as he is unsparing of energy for the good of the corps paid us at the end of the week a compliment which we hope we shall continue to deserve. It would be subversive of discipline for a voice to go forth from the ranks as to the way in which any of the work was done. But those rattling gallops in line, with swords at the "engage," which made us feel for the moment that Varsova sands were the finest two mile stretch in the world, and that the Bombay Light Horse had discovered anew the secret of enjoyment, did seem to show that the art of keeping a good line was no longer a mystery to them. Of charges and chargers one can only say, as the French Marshal said of the British infantry, that it is a pity there were so few of them. But the lessons of the camp are not likely to be thrown away, nor is any one who is present likely to forget the good fellowship which prevailed during this too brief season of camp life. One incident that had a place in the programme of the week is deferred for a few days—a chart and compass race over some undisclosed tract of country in Salsette. For two years past this has been a feature in the camp of the Calcutta Mounted Rifles, and the Bombay Light Horse numbers many men who ought to be able to do the race smartly and well. It will probably come off at the end of the week.

EDUCATION does not readily strike one as an effectual remedy for dacoity. Yet ignorance is assigned as the cause of dacoity, in Hazaribagh, which has the unenviable notoriety of standing first for that species of crime among all the districts of Bengal. Mr. Giles, late officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, writing of the Hazaribagh dacoities, says:—

"They belong to a class with which I am very familiar, and which is peculiarly difficult of detection. The dacoits are usually Bhunnyas, Rajwars, or similar tribes occupying quite the lowest position in the social scale both in point of ignorance and poverty. It would be difficult to find among 100,000 of them a single individual who can read and write, and only a very small minority own any rights in land. Until this state of things is altered, they will continue to prey upon their betters. They form themselves into gangs whenever hunger pinches, and attack and rob wayfarers for the sake of food or any property, however trifling, they may have about them. The plunder is then and there divided, and after a series of such robberies the gang disperses for a time."

MR. ISMAY'S recent visit to Burma is likely to bear fruit in the shape of a new steamer service on the Irrawaddi, to compete with the Flotilla Company. It is reported that the present fleet is quite unable to cope with the trade on the river, and that large quantities of cargo are accumulating at the various stations.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

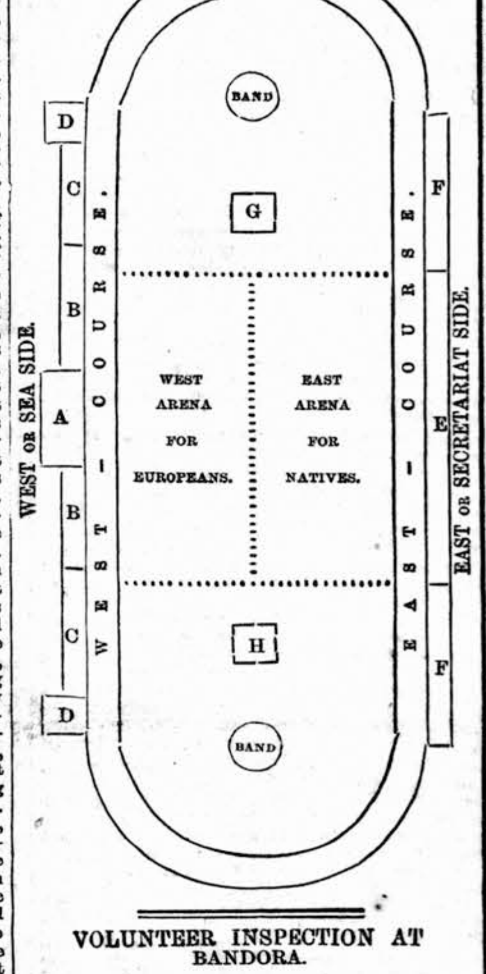
Ask for Wells, "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

## WESTERN INDIA VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE second annual tournament of the Western India Volunteer Athletic Association comes off on Saturday and Monday next. From the arrangements which are now in active preparation on the southern portion of Rotten Row, next to the Band-stand, it would appear that Bombay is to be treated to a military display of very elaborate and careful planning. Every attention seems to have been paid to the convenience of the public. The seats, a thousand of which are to be in a covered pavilion and about a thousand five hundred in the open, have been priced on a moderate scale, ranging from one rupee to two annas. In the annexed diagram the space marked A, B, C, D is the pavilion, in the centre of which at A 125 seats will be reserved for their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and all subscribers of Rs. 10 and upwards to the fund of the tournament. To the north and south of A are seats marked B B priced at Re. 1 each per day, and next beyond these are those marked C C at 8 annas each per day, while at D D at the extreme limits of the pavilion are chairs for the competitors, who, on this occasion, will be required too keep off the central arena when not actually competing. On the east side of the ground will be about 1,500 seats in the open. Those marked E are at 4 annas each and those at F F are 2 annas each per day. The race course itself is a quarter of a mile once round, giving a straight on the west of 150 yards for the short races for Europeans and a similar length for natives on the east. Within the race course two arenas have been marked off, each of them being 200 feet by 80 feet, the regulation space allowed for Mounted *vs.* Dismounted combats. Here the ground has been watered and made as soft and elastic for both Horse and Foot as it is possible to make it. Provision has been made for a wrestling ground for natives and for a boxing ring, 24 feet square, for Europeans. The plan includes arrangements for two bandstands. The entries, which were late in commencing, close to-day, but the date of closing will, no doubt, be extended by the committee of management. The entries are, however, filling rapidly, and it is anticipated that this year's tournament will eclipse all other similar exhibitions which have hitherto been held in Bombay. The following is a plan of the ground, the scale being 100 feet to one inch:—




## VOLUNTEER INSPECTION AT BANDORA.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HEATHCOTE inspected the first battalion of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers at their encampment at Bandora on Saturday afternoon. Major Luard, in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Hargrave, was in command, with Captain Lynde, acting Senior Major. The other officers present were:—Captains Turner, D. W. McPherson, and H. H. Deane, Lieutenants C. Parker, W. H. Wolff, W. W. Tait, S. Doig, G. Anderson, J. Franklin, H. M. Stewart, C. R. Mallaby (Worcester Regiment), Adjutant; and A. Rule, Quarter-Master. Major Bissett, R. A., the Honorary Colonel of the Regiment, was in attendance on the Inspecting Officer, who was also accompanied by Captain Roupell, D.A.A.G. Captain Thomson, of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers, was present among the spectators, who were not numerous, consequent upon the various counter-attractions elsewhere in the district.

Drawn up into line, the battalion, which numbered about two hundred of all ranks, received the Inspecting Officer with a smartly given general salute. Forming column of companies they marched past in that formation, a soldier-like performance, both lines of each of the three companies being in strict dressing and the rear ranks well up to their leaders. Retiring in the same formation they returned at the double and, in so doing, maintained the same firm lines which had characterised their previous movements. This over, the men were put through the manual, firing and field exercises successively, making only one error, which, as the General subsequently remarked, was not the fault of the men. Concluding the inspection, the parade advanced in review order, the style in which they did so more than atoning for the previous mistake. The Inspecting Officer then turned his attention to the Cadet Company, some thirty strong, which, composed of lads from the Mahim Orphanage and the Railway Company's shops, did their drill smartly and well, earning unqualified praise. Several officers were then examined and showed themselves thoroughly efficient.

The prizes won in the various competitions, including the Presidency Medal, won by Corporal Critchell, were subsequently distributed. Congratulating the Corps on its success, General Heathcote expressed the pleasure it gave him to see so many on parade. He had not seen so many before, and he hoped that next year he might have an opportunity of seeing an equal, if not a greater, number. With the manner in which they had acquitted themselves that day he was very well satisfied. Their manual exercises wanted a little more practice, but the bayonet exercise was very good indeed. One or two movements he had noticed were unsteady, but the fault was not the men's. The parade was then dismissed.

In the evening the officers entertained a number of friends to dinner. The camp, which has been particularly successful this year, was broken up yesterday.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

ON Saturday afternoon 51 members of the above Battery assembled in front of the Municipal Office and proceeded by special tram car to the Sassoon Dock, from which point they marched to the Colaba fort for the purpose of commencing their annual big gun target practice. Colonel Shortland, who was present watching them shooting, had prepared a 40 pound R. M. L. gun, which was manned by a detachment of nine men under a Sergeant, and considering this was the first time the men had fired this class of gun the results obtained were very satisfactory, the shells and shot fired dropping in close proximity to the target fixed at a distance of 1,300 yards. Owing to the number of native boats that crossed the Range during the time of the firing, the detachment was much impeded, and did not finish their nine rounds until nearly dusk. Thus the second set of men who had been formed up in readiness to fire had to forego their course.

## THE GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

THE last day's races of the Gymkhana Sky Meeting came off on Saturday. It attracted the largest crowd we have seen yet on the Grand Stand during the whole of this season. All round the course and in the adjacent stand the natives mustered in large force, and took an unwonted interest in the proceedings. The bookmakers again attended and secured a very fair amount of patronage. Their odds, however, were very short, and many speculators withheld on account of it. But this was due to the fact that the generality of events were comparatively open affairs owing to the falling through of the ordinaries the previous evening, which thus prevented the favourites being spotted. The races were above the average of the first day's, and Captain Olivier can "rest and be thankful," as the meeting, such as it was, ended well, successfully even in comparison to the Bombay Races. A pleasant source of amusement was found for the fair occupants of the Grand Stand in the getting up of sweepstakes by a thoughtful and indefatigable gentleman—whom we shall not name—on the several races. He was very well patronised, and altogether had hit upon a very happy idea for their entertainment and, if we can use such a term, for the enlistment of their interest in the various events. It worked well, though it took some time before the ladies were initiated into the mysteries of sweepstaking and its divisions. The Band of the Marine Battalion again played a well chosen programme of music during the evening.

There were five events set down for decision, two chases and three flat races, but, except in the "Gymkhana Handicap Chase" and the "Dealers' Race," the fields were very small. In the first, the "Rajkote Purse," the names of four horses were entered on the card, but Better Days was scratched, probably for a better chance in a better race, "The Derby," in which he was also to run. For the race Suspense and Kingsley divided the attention of speculators. Kingsley, owned by the Thakore of Rajkote, most appropriately won judge Merriman's verdict and his owner's purse. Belle fell early in the "Pony Chase, but neither she nor Captain Payne were hurt, and the issue was then only a "walk-over" for Captain Phayre on his Arab Lad. The succeeding event was also a steeplechase, and four chasers were entered for it, Miras having been scratched. Bantam was made the favourite, owing probably to the form he displayed on Wednesday. Lapwing also came in for some attention, but Warrior won the event without an effort. The "Dealers' Race" was accredited to Sohel, though Nicholas was also considered to be in the running. As was proved by the issue, the latter showed himself to be a good horse and won easily. The "Pony Derby" was won by Better Days, on whom the odds were 5 to 1. With the owner in the saddle he cantered home the winner.

A shocking case of cruelty came to the notice of the stewards in the "Dealers' Race." The rider of Secunder was, we hear, fined for his inhuman use of his spurs. His horse was in a dreadful condition, and he was rightly punished. The action taken by the stewards was praiseworthy in its promptness, and it cannot but tend to have a good effect on the native jockeys, though it must be admitted that there has till now never been a similar occasion which called for the interference of the stewards.

The following are the details of the races:—

1ST RACE.—"Rajkote Purse."—Distance, about 5 furlongs.

Thakore Saheb of Rajkote's b a p Kingsley, Mr. Brazier Creagh. .......................................... 1
Mr. C.-in-C. b a p Suspense, Capt. Payne ................ 2
Mr. Derwent's ch a p Clipper, Mr. Maurice................ 3

Average betting: 4 to 6 Suspense, even Kingsley, and 4 to 1 Clipper.

After two attempts the field of three were let go to a very struggling start. Clipper got away first, then Kingsley, and last Suspense. Clipper led for a short while, when he was overhauled by Kingsley at the half-mile post. Suspense soon after came up to the leader and both ran a neck and neck race till the bend, when Kingsley led by a short head. Suspense pressed the pace, but Kingsley won easily by a length.—Time, 1min. 11secs.

2ND RACE.—"The Gymkhana Pony Chase."—Distance, about 1½ miles.

Capt. Phayre's w a p Arab Lad (10st 5lbs.), Owner......... 1
Mr. Holland's g cb m Belle (9st. 11lbs.), Capt Payne..... 0

Average betting: Even Arab Lad and 2 to 1 Belle.

This was comparatively a "w. o." for Arab Lad as Belle fell at the first hurdle.

3RD RACE.—"The Gymkhana Handicap Steeplechase."—Distance, about 2 miles.

Capt. Jervis's b a h Warrior (12st.), Capt. Payne ......... 1
Mr. N. Symon's g a gal Ishmael (9st. 7lbs.), Capt Peyton. 2
Mr. H. Symon's blk w g Lapwing (12st. 7lb.), Mr. Creagh .......................................................... 3
Capt. Beaufort's g a h Miras (10st. 7lb.), Owner ......... 0
Mr. Littleton's b a gal Bantam (10st.) Mr. Harry ......... 0

Average betting: Even Bantam, 1½ and 2 to 1 Lapwing, and 2 to 1 Warrior and Ishmael.

The chasers started on even terms and took the first hurdle in front of the Grand Stand almost together. Lapwing then went to the head of affairs with Warrior next and Ishmael some lengths behind and Bantam half-a-dozen lengths in his rear. Lapwing continued to increase his lead, but Warrior caught him up and both took the hurdle on the hillock together. After Warrior assumed the lead with the Waler a length behind. Ishmael had meanwhile improved his position and collared Lapwing and both went over the eighth obstacle in company. Here Warrior improved his lead a little more, and coming round the turn for home led by several lengths and won by that distance. The same space intervened between Ishmael and the Waler, second and third. Bantam was never in the race at all, having been left hopelessly in the rear the whole journey.

4TH RACE.—"Dealers Race." 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 10. Added Rs. 150.

Mr. Ali bin Ameer's g a h Nicholas (9st.), Ebrahim ..... 1
Mr. Abdoolah bin Ebrahim's g a h Secunder (8st. 11lbs.), Native ............................................................ 2
Mr. Sulliman bin Dawood's g a h Nowag (9st. 5lbs.), Native ............................................................ 3
Mr. Hussan Effendi's b a h Harmagoon, Native ......... 0
Mr. S. A. W.'s b a h Sohel (8st. 4lbs.), Ahmed ............ 0
Mr. Abdool Wahab Kushran's g a h Ryalan (9st. 5lbs.), Native ............................................................ 0
Mr. Umgiad bin Moussau's g a h Dreadnought, Mahomed ............................................................ 0

Average betting: Even Sohel, 1½ to 3 to 1 Nicholas, 2 to 4 to 1 Nowag, 2 to 3 to 1 Dreadnought, 3 to 5 to 1 the rest.

There was a good start, the field going away together. At the ¾ mile post Sohel appeared to lead, but he was quietly collared by Nicholas, who was then quickly attended by Secunder and Nowag and Dreadnought. From this point Nicholas left his companions half-a-dozen lengths, and walked in an easy winner at that distance. The second and third won good places.—Time, 1 minute 54½ seconds.

5TH RACE.—"The Gymkhana Pony Derby."—Distance, about 5 furlongs.

Mr. Maurice's b a p Better Days (10st. 6lbs.). ............ 1
Mr. Burney's g a p Dillete (9st.), Capt. Payne ............ 2
Mr. Holland's ch cb p Bushman (9st. 10lb.), Mr. Henry... 3

Average betting: 4 and 5 to 1 on Better Days, 4 to 1 Dilette and Bushman.

Having the best of the start Better Days led by a couple of lengths with Bushman slightly in advance of Dilette. Dilette collared his companion before the turn for home was reached and won the second place. Better Days, who had never been headed won, in a canter.—Time, 1min. 13½ secs.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE following is the parade state of Saturday's drill:—

| Distribution. | Field Officers. | Captains. | Lieutenants. | Staff Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Buglers. | Rank & File. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Company .. | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | 10 | 16 |
| B " ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 16 | 20 |
| C " ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 16 | 19 |
| D " ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 5 | ... | 21 | 30 |
| E " ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 9 | 13 |
| F " ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 20 | 26 |
| I } Cadets. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 24 | 29 |
| K } Cadets. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 31 | 34 |
| M } Cadets. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 12 | 13 |
| N } Cadets. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 |
| Staff & Band. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 25 | 26 |
| Army Staff... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 7 |
| Total ... | 2 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 24 | 2 | 199 | 243 |

The following officers were on parade, *viz*:—Lieut.-Col Hon. L. H. Bayley (Commandant); Major Fraser Hore; Captains H. Hodgkinson, (Adjutant,) Brown, Place, Freeborn, Lieuts. Jefferies, Devlin, Savage, English, Brewin, Cornforth, Sharp, Prior-de-Soane.

## THE LATE COLONEL E. S. RIVETT-CARNAC.

A TELEGRAM received from home reports the death of Colonel Edward Stirling Rivett-Carnac, of the 11th P. A. O. Hussars, who was well known in Bombay as Military Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay, and to General Warre, and to Lieut.-General the Hon'ble A. E. Hardinge, Commanders-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. He was an officer of great experience, tact, and skill in the performance of the delicate and often arduous duties that devolved upon him; and it is not too much to say that to Colonel Rivett-Carnac's loyal and zealous services, the popularity of his Chiefs was in a great measure due. He left Bombay in the transport Jumna, on the 3rd February 1886, in indifferent health, and much needing rest and change, and there are many in this city and in the Army generally, who will learn of his death with sincere regret. Colonel Rivett-Carnac was in 1852 appointed midshipman H. M.'s Navy, and six years later joined the 1st Bengal Cavalry as Cornet. The dates of his commission were:—Lieutenant, 18th May 1858; Captain, 25th January 1871; Major, 30th January 1880; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st July 1881; and Colonel on Staff, 1st July 1885. During the Indian Mutiny he was attached to the 7th Queen's Own Hussars, (medal). During the China War in 1860, he was a volunteer with Fane's Horse, being present at the battle of Sinho, capture of the Taku Forts, battles of Chin-Chin, Wang, and Tancoo, and was twice mentioned in despatches, (medal and two clasps). In the Abyssinian Expedition, 1867-68, he was employed in the Transport Department, and was present at the capture of Magdala, being mentioned in despatches, (medal). In the Afghan War in 1879-80, he got a medal and Brevet of Major. Colonel Rivett-Carnac first became connected with the Bombay Presidency in the year 1877, when he joined Sir Richard Temple as Military Secretary, having accompanied him through the laborious work of the Madras Famine. He was with Sir Richard in every excursion and visited the remotest parts of the presidency, acquiring a knowledge of the country which afterwards entitled his opinions to much consideration. He performed with tact and skill the delicate duties of a Military Secretary during the Malta Expedition and the Afghan War. The Bombay Government, acting on orders received from home, endeavoured to carry out the necessary operations without attracting attention; and it was owing greatly to Colonel Rivett-Carnac's tact that the secret of Lord Beaconsfield's plan of sending Indian troops to Europe was well kept. In 1879, Colonel Rivett-Carnac assisted Sir Richard Temple in the re-organisation of the transport for the Kandahar Force, and accompanied him afterwards throughout the exploration of the railway line, from the start at Ruk to the finish at Sibi, of 140 miles, in 101 days. Sir Richard Temple's retirement left the Military Secretary free to accept a similar post under General Warre, then Commander-in-Chief, and in the performance of his new duties Colonel Rivett-Carnac shewed the same tact, zeal, and energy that had made him so useful a Military Secretary to the Governor. He was also Military Secretary to Lieut-General the Hon'ble A. E. Hardinge during almost the whole of his successful term of office. It was owing to Colonel Rivett-Carnac's exertions that the widows of the native soldiers employed in the Afghan War received a pension, and the excellent scheme for the employment of pensioned native soldiers as *commissionaires* was entirely due to him. As an enthusiastic traveller he had traversed India from Thibet to Cape Comorin, while his travels in all parts of the world had been very extensive. In the midst of his official duties, he found time to study the Persian language and the voluminous literature bearing on the Central Asian question. He had studied the Northern Frontier with great care; and he drew attention—first in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*—to the necessity of taking thought of the Russian advance in relation to the defence of the frontier, and did much to draw the attention of the authorities and of the public to that important subject. His valuable services were appreciated and acknowledged by his superiors; and on his retirement in February 1886, the following complimentary General Order was issued by Sir Robert Phayre, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief in Bombay:—"The Provincial Commander-in-Chief desires, on the departure of Colonel Rivett-Carnac for England, and on his resignation of the post of Military Secretary, to record his sense of the good service rendered by Colonel Rivett-Carnac during the long period he has conducted the arduous and delicate duties of Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. Colonel Rivett-Carnac carries with him the best wishes of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief for his future career."

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FROM the President's annual address to the Bengal Asiatic Society, we make the following extracts on the work of the Archæological Survey during the year 1887:—

Archæological Survey.—The survey of the archæological remains in each province continues to be prosecuted as vigorously as the organisation at the disposal of the department admits.

Dr Burgess himself visited Kalsi, in Dehra Dun, in the end of October, and took a complete impression in duplicate of the Asoka inscription there, which, it is expected from its clearness, will leave little to be desired by scholars. He also obtained from the Lakkha Mandal temple, much further up the Jumna, two early inscriptions, one being a record of a temple built by Isvara, a princess of the royal family of Singhapura, who had married a Chandragupta prince of Jalandhara. It is not dated, but probably belonged to about 600 A.D., and gives a vamsabali of eleven generations of the Singhapura family. From Shahbazgarhi, he has also obtained through the Assistant Commissioner a new inscription in Baktrian-pa'li, which has been sent to Professor Buhler to be edited, and from the Lalitpur district comes a long inscription, bearing the date 869 in some era. In last February, Dr Bugress took impressions of all the inscriptions in the Nagpur Museum, which are being now edited by Dr. Kielhorn, who has also recently ascertained the initial date of the Chediera to be 248 A.D.

BOMBAY.

The Bombay survey party made a tour last season in Northern Gujarat and west of Kathiawad, visting Kapadwanj, Vadnagar, Taranji, Siddhapur, Anhilvadapattan, Mudhera, &c., in Gujarat, and the Jaina tirtha of Satrunjaya of Palitana; the results, with a large mumber of photographs, drawings and inscriptions, as regards the Baroda territories, will, it is hoped, be brought out at his Highness the Gaekwar's expense, for whom a volume on other places in his State is now under preparation by the Director. It is understood that Colonel S. Jacob, of Jaipur, is also making steady progress with his work on architectural ornament and detail from the buildings in the dominions of his Highness the Maharajah, and which will be issued at his Highness' expense.

It is a most promising symptom of progress that these Native princes are taking so practical an interest in the work of the Archæological Surveys, and helping them. The Bombay party is devoting the present season chiefly to as thorough a survey as its strength will permit of the architecture of Bijapur, the capital of the Adil Shahi dynasty (1489—1686 A.D.). The volume published by the late Mr. Fergusson and Meadows Taylor has given the student some general idea of the character of the Bijapur buildings, but a much more detailed survey is absolutely necessary to illustrate the wealth and beauty of the ornament and details and the variety of structures represented. This it is hoped to accomplish by the present survey.

MADRAS.

The Madras survey under the Mr. A. Rea is understood to have done excellent work last season at Vellore, and of many others in the course of the season's tour. Mr. Rea has also been specially requested by Government—and very wisely we think—to visit and examine several prehistoric burial grounds, and his explorations have been attended by success, far beyond those of any of his predecessors, in saving almost every object they contained intact. From Pallavaram, which had previously been visited by Dr. Bidie and Mr. Thorowgood, even in the rains, Mr. Rea excavated and carried entire to Madras an early earthenware coffin, 6 feet long, of the most brittle material, with all its contents, and deposited it uninjured in the Madras Museum. His progress reports and accounts of these excavations are printed *in extenso* from time to time in the Madras Government Orders, and would be well worth reproduction in a more permanent and accessible form. The present season is being devoted to the Krishna and Godavari districts, and near Bezwada, Mr. Rea has excavated the foundations of a genuine structural Buddhist vihava, very similar to the only other hitherto noticed, that at Sanchi. The circuit of the walls is complete, except where an amateur had recently been digging for sculptures and ancient coins, and had allowed the workmen, he employed, to destory part of the side wall, not knowing its importance. Mr. Rea has also made important investigations at other places, which will doubtless be duly reported in the Madras Government Orders. I may also mention

an interesting account of the ruins at Vijayanagar that has appeared in the Madras Christian College Magazine.

Dr. E. Hultzsch has completed the manuscript of what will form a considerable volume of inscriptions, chiefly in the Tamil character, and we may hope the Madras Government will not be slow to publish it. He is at present on tour through Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore,&c., collecting impressions and copies of fresh inscriptions, to be edited in the coming hot season and rains. Dr. Burgess' report on the Amaravati and Jaggayyapeta stupas, completed so far as the author was concerned in 1886, has recently reached this country. Besides an account of these stupas and the principal new sculptures and inscriptions, it contains, in the last chapter, a carefully written monograph on the Asoka inscriptions from Dhauli and Jangada by Professor Buhler, based on impressions taken personally by Dr. Burgess. This chapter marks the last decided advance in the criticism of these important documents, and is accompanied by lithographic reproductions, on a small scale, of the impressions. Amongst the illustrations, Dr. Burgess has included the remainder of Colonel Colin Mackenzie's drawings made from slabs in 1816 and 1817, and not included in Mr. Fergusson's " Tree and Serpent worship." All the slabs so drawn, it is much to be regretted, have disappeared since 1817. This work reflects the highest credit on Dr. Burgess and his assistants, both for its method and execution and the excellence of the plates, woodcuts and plans. With it and Fergusson's work before us we have some of the best and most accurate materials in existence for a knowledge of Indian life in the earlier centuries of the Christian era. The Archæological Department must be justly proud of this, its latest contribution to the history of India, and I have no doubt that the same energy and rare discretion will be shown in publishing the lapidary records of Eastern India, which have never yet been adequately represented.

The volume, too, is handsomely got up, but sells at the almost prohibitive price of three guineas, and we understand that Dr Burgess rightly considers that the reports of the surveys under his charge could be published in a form quite worthy of their importance, at half the cost,by a subscription,if no publisher's large profits had to be insured. Let us hope, that both the Secretary of State and the Government of India will listen attentively to his proposals before they adopt other counsels. It would be a boon to all interested in Indian Art and Archæology if they could obtain by subscription the volumes of the survey, containing 60 beautiful plates with the letter-press, for Rs.20, instead of at double or treble that cost through a publisher, and it is computed that a moderate subscription list would render this easily practicable.

The inscriptions, it is expected, will be issued in quarterly parts, either with or without other miscellaneous papers on archæological matters.

## A PARSEE SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

A suit brought by Goolbai for divorce from her husband, Dosabhoy Dorabjee Gordhan, on the ground of adultery committed by him with Bhikaeejee, the co-respondent, was heard at the High Court on Saturday last before Mr. Justice Nanabhai Harridas and the undermentioned eleven delegates :—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., foreman ; Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee, C.I.E. ; Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Dustoor Peshooton Byramjee Sanjana, Messrs. Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary, Nowrojee Jamsetjee Antia, Hirjee Ardasir Dady, Perozsha Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, K. R. Cama, Jehangir Nowroji Gamadia, and N. R. Ranina. Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the petitioner, while both the respondents appeared in person.

The petitioner stated that she was on the 29th May, 1875, lawfully married to the first respondent, Dosabhoy Dorabjee Gordhan, at Bombay. Some time after attaining her puberty, subsequent to that marriage, she went to live with the first respondent at his parent's house in Bombay, and she so lived with him, except on such periods at intervals as she had been, according to Parsee usage, staying at her own parents' house, until the 20th October, 1884. There had been no issue of the marriage. About the month of September, 1886, the first respondent contracted a criminal intimacy at his house in Bombay with the co-respondent Bhikhaeejee, who at that time was married to one Ardeshir Ruttonjee Shroff. During the time that the petitioner was living with the respondent, he used to ill-treat her, and on five different occasions he even beat her with sticks. There was no collusion or connivance whatever between the petitioner and the respondents, or either of them in respect of the present suit. The petitioner, therefore, prayed that her marriage with the respondent Dosabhoy Gordhan may be dissolved, and that he may be further decreed to pay the petitioner's costs of these proceedings.

The following issues were raised :—1. Was the petitioner married to the first respondent Dosabhoy Gordhan as alleged in the plaint ? 2. Whether the respondent Dosabhoy committed adultery with the co-respondent Bhikaeejee as alleged in the plaint. 3. Has the petitioner condoned the offence ? 4. Is there any collusion or connivance or any unnecessary or improper delay on the part of the petitioner or any other ground for refusing the relief asked for ? 5. Is the petitioner entitled to any and what relief ?

The first respondent, Dosabhoy Dorabjee Gordhan, on being examined by Mr. Vicajee, said that all his expenses were provided for by his father. He was now employed in the liquor shop of his father. He was unable to state what amount of expense his father incurred for him. The license of the liquor shop, in which the witness served, stood in his name. His father had another liquor shop, and his brother had another. Witness had to own that criminal proceedings were taken against him by Ardeshir Ruttonjee Shroff for seducing his wife Bhikhaeejee. The case against him was withdrawn on the witness's father paying Rs. 4,000 to Ardeshir Shroff. Witness was co-respondent in a suit in the Parsee Matrimonial Court, in which he gave evidence. The suit was brought by Ardeshir Shroff against his wife Bhikaeejee, and in which a divorce was granted.

Bhikaeejee, the co-respondent, on being examined by Mr. Vicajee, said that she had known the first respondent for some time past. She was examined as a witness in a suit in this court. Her father was now dead, but her maternal grand-father maintained her. Lately she gave birth to a female child in the Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. The child was still alive, and her grandfather provided her child's expenses.

Golbai, on being cross-examined by the first respondent, said that she had to leave his house because she was ill-treated by him.

Ratonbai, the petitioner's mother, said that the respondent Dosabhoy earned about Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 per day. Witness thought that Rs. 40 a year would be sufficient for her daughter's clothes. Witness was further of opinion that Rs. 15 per month would be the least sum required for the lodging and maintenance of her daughter. Dosabhoy had many servants in his house. He had also *ayas* in his house. He had good furniture in his house. Dosabhoy's father was worth more than a lakh of rupees.

Mr. Vicaji, in summing up the evidence, said that the main issue had been proved by the evidence of the respondent and the co-respondent themselves. There was no evidence, on the contrary, produced to attempt to prove that adultery was not committed. Remarking on the alimony to be awarded to the petitioner, the learned counsel stated that the dress, which the respondent had on, clearly showed that he was a man of moderate means. He earned about Rs. 25 per day, and that would amount to nearly Rs. 750 per month. The learned counsel stated that he did not want the whole of that amount, but would be satisfied if the court awarded only Rs. 25 per month to his client as alimony.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said that there was no conflict of evidence. It was clearly proved that the first respondent committed adultery with the co-respondent, and both of them admitted it. As for alimony, his Lordship remarked that it was very difficult to ascertain the income of the first respondent, without the books of account being produced in Court. There was no doubt that his Lordship had power to award one-fifth of the net income of a husband to his wife, when alimony was asked for. In the present case, the learned counsel for the petitioner had asked for alimony, and he would leave the amount to be fixed by the delegates.

The delegates having unanimously found the main issue in favour of the petitioner, his Lordship granted a decree *nisi*, to be made absolute three months hence. A sum of Rs. 18 per month was awarded to the petitioner as alimony, until she married again. The respondent was further ordered to pay all the costs of the petitioner.

At a special meeting of the Calcutta Wheat and Seed Trade Association held on Thursday, it was unanimously decided that the terms of the agreement recently entered into by exporters for penalising deliveries of dirty wheat and linseed should be embodied in the association contract, on behalf of the native sellers, one or two amendments, slightly modifying the new conditions, were put forward, but the seven days' notice required by the rules not having been given they could not be submitted formally. With very few exceptions, the chief native sellers have signified their approval of the new clause, and it is not now anticipated that any organised opposition will be offered. It was mentioned at the meeting that one or two export houses had not signed the agreement, and had announced their intention of not being bound by its terms. The present attempt to improve the quality of Indian wheat and seed is, however, one affecting more than local interests, and we trust that the firms in question will reconsider their decision.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

NORMAL CLASSES FOR PARSEE GIRLS.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* is glad that the normal classes, which have been opened for the English education of Parsee girls, have been doing a great amount of good, and says that the institution is quite deserving of a liberal support. The report of the working of these classes, which has just been published, is very satisfactory.

THE GOVERNOR ON MORAL DISCIPLINE.

The *Bombay Samachar* says:—It appears from the report read at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Elphinstone High School that the institution has made very satisfactory progress under an entirely native management. The gloomy prognostications of those who are of opinion that it is necessary to have European principals for our large high schools have been falsified by the results achieved by the Elphinstone School under Mr. Modak. It was reassuring to hear from the Governor himself that this institution is not included in the sentence of death which had been passed upon several high schools in this presidency. Lord Reay gave very valuable advice to those of the pupils, who would in future turn to the profession of journalism, when he told them to exercise judgment, moderation and good breeding in the expression of their views. All these qualities are no doubt essential in a journalist, and they are to be noticed in many conductors of vernacular newspapers. We must, however, say that sometimes Englishmen charge natives with want of good sense, simply because their writings could not be made palatable to them. We think that Lord Reay is not one of that class of Englishmen, and he has not given his advice in such spirit.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—H. E. the Governor visited two great educational institutions in Bombay this week, at both of which he made some very pertinent and valuable remarks. We are glad to find that our views on the famous resolution of the Government of India on moral discipline in schools have found confirmation from such distinguished personages as the Governor of Bombay and the Vice-Chancellor of the University. So much impressed is his Excellency with the importance of the pupils being in personal intercourse with their teachers that, as he informed the assembly at the Elphinstone High School, he has ordered a room to be set apart in the new buildings, where the Elphinstone College will shortly be removed, for personal intercourse between professors and pupils. We are convinced that if there are professors of high culture and wide sympathies, they can exercise over the minds of their pupils a most healthy and durable moral influence, such as a mere mechanical teaching in the class room of textbooks on universal morality can never impart. The intercourse would produce, at least, in a few happily constituted minds, an elevation of thought, and an ardent longing to come up, by constant endeavour, to the living models that are presented to them. It is this influence that will carry them successfully through all their studies, and will beget in them that moderation, which comes of an earnest and reflective temperament, and that sense of dignity and responsibility to which Lord Reay has made a passing reference in his speech. Some of the boys, he said, in that style of genial humour which is peculiar to him, would in future write articles for the press, and they must possess the qualities that he had mentioned, if they were to entitle themselves to the respect and fulfil properly their mission of enlightening their countrymen.

NATIVES AS POLICE OFFICERS.

The *Gujerat Mitra* says that Lord Reay shows as deep an interest in the welfare of natives as Lord Ripon had done during his viceroyalty. It is reported that the Governor intends to appoint native youths of birth and position in the police department as Assistant Superintendents. Natives are fit for carrying on the duties of this office, and their employment is also advisable on the score of economy. As things go at present, men are appointed to these posts by the simple method of favouritism, without having any regard whatever to their qualifications. The duties to be performed by these officers are very responsible, and we must have good men for the work.

PARSEE CHARITY.

The *Jam-e-Jamshed* writes a long article to demonstrate the necessity of the Parsees becoming more sectarian in their charity. It is all very well, says the paper, on the part of the well-to-do to relieve the wants of other people. But with the increase in the number of the community, poverty is also on the increase, and it is now the duty of those Zoroastrians who are blessed with riches to exercise their charity for the special benefit of their own co-religionists. The writer gives an instance of an unfortunate Parsee who lost his appointment and shortly after lost his wife. What little he had of savings having been spent in maintaining himself for a time, he became quite penniless and was driven out of the rooms he had rented. He got into another house, renting a miserable little room on the ground-floor, where he lay himself down to die. For four days together he shut himself up in his room without food, making no complaint, until at last he was unable to walk. Then the other tenants, having come to know of his sad condition, took pity on him and relieved his wants. When he was asked why he did not inform anybody of his wants, he said he was ashamed to ask anyone, and had preferred to submit quietly to fate.

The *Rast Goftar*, pointing to the example of Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, whose latest charity for the benefit of the Borah community to which he belongs is a boarding school for boys, says that wealthy Parsees will do well to imitate his example. The *Rast* commands Mr. Adamji for his unostentatious charities done on behalf his own people, without aiming at titles or honours, and says that Parsees must do likewise.

AN ESTIMATE OF LORD DUFFERIN.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—The well-informed London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* gives currency to the report that Lord Dufferin and Lord Cross have been at loggerheads over the Nizam's offer, and that while the Viceroy firmly maintains that it should be declined with thanks, the Secretary of State, for India as energetically contends for its acceptance. The report, if it is true, is calculated to assuage, to some extent, the wrath of the critics in the native press, who will, perhaps, find in it one redeeming feature of Lord Dufferin's administration of India. We think that other causes besides ill-health must have conspired to bring about his Lordship's resignation at the end of this year. We can very well understand that he shares with the nation to which he belongs a temperament which is easily liable to be elated or depressed, and that he may be smarting under the bitter consciousness of failure which his brilliant successes as a diplomatist and as Governor-General of Canada gave him little reason to expect. It is yet too soon to determine exactly how far the failure is to be attributed to the Viceroy's own default, and how far it was due to the irresistible force of circumstances and the restraining influence of the home authorities. The report, whether it is true or not—though we, for our part, incline to the belief that it is true,—ought to bring home forcibly to the minds of those who have lately indulged in a wholesale condemnation of Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty the possibility of his being overruled in some of his good intents by the Secretary of State.

A MARRIAGE TAX.

Just now we are loth to suggest new modes of taxation. For there is no knowing how soon an impecunious Government may grab every such suggestion. But if some less iniquitous arrangement could replace the oppressive duty on the people's salt, we should not regret it. A marriage tax has been proposed by men of experience, time after time. The last we heard of it was from Mr. Pestonji Dantra, who sent us the whole correspondence on the subject between the Government of Lord Elphinstone and himself. The suggestion has now been revived and improved upon by a correspondent of the *Statesman*. Why not have well regulated marriage tax in India, asks this well-informed writer, which should fall upon those classes that could bear it according to their capacity ? By leaving the people to assess themselves the writer takes the sting out of his proposal. The taxpayers might be divided into three classes, and each class might have a sort of *sanad*. The well-to-do classes in India spend so much on marriages, and they are, as a rule, so fond of certificates of respectability from the Sirkar, that they would probably welcome the proposal. It may be added that Mr. Knight, the veteran economist, takes up the proposal, indeed, remembers having made it himself more than once, in former years.—*Indian Spectator*.

Mr. D. Wallace, Executive Engineer of the Central Provinces, has prepared a report on a proposed railway of sixty-five miles' length, to run from Nagpur, *via* Umrair, to Burampuri, in the adjoining district of Chanda. The country, though not hilly, is difficult for the construction of a railway, and neither timber nor much of the material for masonry can be procured on the spot. Wheat is grown along the greater part of the route, and in some places a little rice is cultivated, while no fewer than twenty-five different commodities are comprised in the ordinary traffic along the road. The estimated cost of the line, with ample allowance for contingencies, will be twenty lakhs of rupees on the metre gauge, and fifteen lakhs on the 2 ft. 6 in. guage. To pay interest on the capital, and meet working expenses, the gross earnings would require to be Rs. 650 a day. Mr. Wallace has obtained from the Deputy Commissioner a statement of the usual traffic along the line of the proposed railway, and it only comes to Rs. 280 a day, but he was told that a considerable amount from the Chanda and Bhandara districts went *via* Kanpa to Hinganghat, which would go to Nagpur if the line were constructed.

## AMERICAN MISSIONS IN THE MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

The following is the report of the American Mahrathi Mission for the past year :—

PROGRESS IN THIRTEEN YEARS.

A member of the Mission, who has recently returned from America, presents the following interesting comparison.—He says :—" As I compare the present condition of our work with its condition a little over thirteen years ago, when I joined the Mission, many points of progress are noticeable.—1. The following figures show a very gratifying advance. On January 1st, 1874, there were 707 communicants in the churches ; on January 1st, 1887, there were 1,776 or two and a half times as many. On January 1st 1874, there were 643 baptized children ; on January 1st, 1887, there were 1,036, a gain of 60 per cent. In 1874, there 479 adults who could read ; in 1887 there were 958, or about twice as many. In 1874, Rs. 2,267 were contributed by the Christian community, which was an unusual sum, and considerably more than was given for some years afterwards : in 1887, Rs. 3,763 were given, or about one and three-fourths as much as before. In 1874, there were 46 schools, with an attendance of 930 pupils ; in 1887, there were 99 schools, with 2,523 pupils, i. e., a little more than twice as many schools, with two and three-fourth times as many pupils.—Let any one who questions the success of Missions consider whether a growth of two and as half fold in Church membership, which is the most important item, with corresponding growth in other directions, in only thirteen years, is, or is not, an indication of success—2. The growth in the *quality* of our work, which cannot be adequately indicated by figures is, nevertheless, unquestionably great. (1) As to the intelligence of our Christian community, the fact that the number of adult readers has doubled, is one indication : there are other proofs to the same effect. Thirteen years ago English was not taught in a single school of the Mission, and this was then considered a wise policy. Now, in every large station, there is at least one school in which English is taught. Two High Schools prepare pupils for College, and we have a College established at Ahmednagar. In the common and station schools higher vernacular standards are taught, and they are better taught. Then, there was no regular institution for the training of evangelists and pastors. Now, there is a Theological Seminary with good buildings, and the beginning of an endowment. (2) In regard to spirituality and morals there is a decided growth, though I cannot say that this is relatively as great as the other growth. It would be discreditable to the earlier work if this growth was remarked as the increase in numbers. Then, not a single pastor was entirely supported by any Church. Now, for six years, every pastor has been supported without assistance from the Mission. In some of the churches there is less occasions for discipline than formerly. In some of the village churches more pains are taken to attend Church services and to observe the Sabbath. In some churches, notably in the Bombay Church, there is great deal of religious activity, I refer very briefly to other points of progress. There is a marked improvement in intelligence, and in some forms of activity among our Christian women. Such gatherings as are now frequently held for the examination in the Bible of those women who have studied appointed lessons, and for reports of Christian work were not known thirteen years ago. In 1874 there were few Sunday schools. Now there are more than four score, and they are better conducted. Then there were few, if any, organizations of young people and children for, Christian activity. Now there is a promising beginning of such organization in some stations. Old and young are beginning to see that large things are possible. At the beginning of 1874, there were 16 foreign and 116 native workers in connection with the Mission; at the beginning of 1887, there were 23 foreign and 245 native workers. In 1874 little was received from fees in school ; in 1887, Rs. 3,885 were received as fees, mostly however, in the Ahmednagar High School from non-Christian pupils. In 1874 no assistance was received from Government for any educational work, nor was any ever expected ; in 1887 more than Rs. 11,000 was reported as received in grants for examinations, besides considerable sums for buildings. While we could wish for much greater progress, yet we feel that we have no reason for discouragement, although we may constantly hear of the ' failure of Misssions ' from those who know little of our work."

THE YEAR 1887.

Another member of the Mission writes as follows of his own district. His words may apply equally well to our whole Mission-field :—" It is with heart-felt gratitude that we review another year of service in this part of the Lord's vineyard. Goodness and mercy have followed us. The Christians for the most part have been ' walking in the fear of the Lord and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost.' Substantial additions have been made to the churches, and the word of the Lord has sounded out to many of the surrounding villages."

DEPARTURES FOR AMERICA.

Two members of the Mission have left us during the year for a season of rest in America. Miss Sarah J. Hume sailed from Bombay September 11th. She arrived in Bombay July 4th, 1882, and had been a little more than five years in India. Her work was at Ahmednagar in connection with the Mission High School, the Parner District, the Girls' Boarding School, and the Chapin Home. Ten days later, September 21, Rev. S. B. Fairbank, D. D., sailed from Bombay. Dr. Fairbank first arrived in India Sept. 20, 1846, so that he had completed 41 years and one day, with only two intervening visits to America. He hopes to return in a year, and the prayers of many will follow him, that he may have many more years of labour in India.

ARRIVALS FROM AMERICA.

We have much pleasure in mentioning the arrival of four persons during the year to work in connection with our Mission. Rev. R. A. Hume arrived in Bombay on the 28th of August, after an absence of a little more than two years. He returns to his former field and work in Ahmednagar. On the 7th of September, Mr. Hume was married to Miss Katie Fairbank, daughter of Dr. Fairbank. Miss Fairbank had been for several years connected with the Girls' School at Ahmednagar.—On the 31st of October, Mr. William N. DeRegt, Miss Elizabeth M. Lyman, and Miss Anna L. Millard arrived in Bombay. These are new labourers for India, and we welcome them to our ranks. Mr. DeRegt will act as Professor of Science in the Ahmednagar College, while Miss Lyman and Miss Millard will remain in Bombay. We are also happy to mention that during the last days of the old year Mr. and Mrs. Gates, with their children, are, we suppose, approaching our shores on their return from America. (Arrived January 15, 1888.) They will return to Sholapore and resume their former work.

DEATH OF REV. R. V. MODAK.

The death of this venerable Christian man, on the morning of September 5, brings to a close a long and useful career. For forty-five years he has been a Christian, and he has exerted a wide influence upon the churches of Western India. Originally employed by the Mission as a Hindu School teacher he was converted and was baptized in 1842. He continued in connection with the Mission, as teacher, preacher, pastor, evangelist, and Theological Professor, until the time of his death.

REV. WILLIAM WOOD.

Rev. William Wood died at Hartford Conn., U.S.A. on the 22nd of February, 1887. Mr. Wood joined our Mission January 19, 1848, and took his final departure from India March 15, 1872, after a period of a little more than twenty-four years' service. He founded the station at Satara, and here the greater part of his missionary life was spent. He had great love for his Satara home and work. Speaking of this place, he once wrote, " What joys and what sorrows have there been mine ! " His first two wives he there laid to rest, one in the old cemetery and one in the new, with an infant child with each. In our Mission report for 1860, Mr. Wood referred to the sore trials through which he had passed. He wrote:—" Since the permanent occupation of the Satara station we have been called to pass through severe trials. The foundations of the Church here have been laid in much sorrow and weeping. For the first two years we could get no suitable dwelling. In the meantime we made arrangements for building, and at the end of the second year the the Mission house was completed. Gladly did we exchange our small native dwelling for this new abode. Here we hoped long to live and engage in service for the Master. But such was not the will of God. In less than three months Mrs. Wood was called to her home above. Thrice since that time, in like manner, has this Mission been bereaved. One after another in succession has each Missionary lady in our connection, who has come to reside here up to the present year, been removed by death—Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. Munger, and the second Mrs. Wood. We have sown tears. The joy of reaping, in great measure, is yet to come. That it will come we cannot doubt. We believe it has already commenced in the few sheaves that have been gathered in.'—We cannot doubt that the day of rejoicing has come to our departed brother.

REV. HOLLIS READ.

Our Mission report for 1882 contained an interesting extract from a letter from Rev. Hollis Read, commenting upon the progress of our work during the fifty years since Ahmednagar was occupied as a station. We have now to record the death of Mr. Read, which occurred in Somerville, N. J., April 7th, 1887. He was more than 84 years of age. Mr. Read joined our Mission March 7, 1831, but was obliged to return to America after only four years (March 18, 1835) on account of the ill-health of his wife. He was one of the original founders of our Mission station in Ahmednagar. In company with Mr. and Mrs. Graves, and Mr. Hervey, Mr. Read and his wife "first pitched their tents in Ahmednagar," December 20, 1831—although he and Mr. Allen had previously reconnoitred the place,and decided to occupy it as a station. Although he was not permitted to give his life-work to India, yet he always felt a deep interest in the welfare of the Mission, and his death severs one of the last remaining links which connect us with those early days.

## BENGAL.

A Noble Example.—Rajeshury Debi, the widow of the late Baboo Sharoda Prasad Roy, of Chuckdiggy, zemindar, died of cholera at the age of about 45 at her residence at Dwarhatta, a few days ago. She has left in her will legacies of Rs. 600, the annual income of a talook, for the endowment of the middle-class school at Dwarhatta, Rs. 30,000 for the metaling of the *kutcha* road from that place to Hurripal, a distance of five miles, and various handsome donations to her relatives and servants."—*Indian Daily News*.

Casualties in the River.—On Tuesday, while a khalassee was working on board the flat Scane, some iron material fell on his toes, one of which was smashed, rendering his removal to hospital. On Tuesday night, while a country boat, laden with 2,500 bricks, was anchored off Nimtollah Ghat, it was driven by the force of the tide on to the mooring chain of the flat Amin, and sank. No loss of life was reported on the same night, while a country boat, laden with 338 bags of rice, was anchored off Goosery, it dragged its anchor during the flood tide, and collided with some of the big country boats close by and sank. No loss of life was reported in this instance.—*Englishman*.

Calcutta Public Library.—The report of this institution for 1887 has been issued. During the past year the number of books was increased by 299 sets, and 25,520 sets were issued, averaging per month 2,126 sets, against 2,025 sets in the previous year. The average number of monthly subscribers was 155, paying Rs. 519-2-8, in 1887, against 158, paying Rs. 529 in 1886. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 6,752-12-0, and the expenditure to Rs. 6,730-14-3. The Council regret their inability to report any improvement in the financial position of the Library, and say that, unless its income is increased, it will be impossible to maintain it efficiently for any length of time.

## MADRAS.

Flags and Pendants.—Captain H. A. Street, Port Officer, Madras, has informed the Madras Government, that as no action appeared to have been taken by his office in respect to the instructions of 5th August 1884, and 11th November 1884, relative to the orders of the Government of India on the subject of ' flags and pendants to be used by the different Local Governments and departments subordinate to them,' he has issued the necessary orders to have the same immediately attended to so far as the Marine Department is concerned, but as the instructions in question do not seem to have been communicated by Government to the " Customs," " Port Trust" and " Water Police" departments he submits that these Departments may be supplied with a copy of the orders specified above, and informed that the necessary flags can be supplied, on indent, from the Marine Department. He also has begged that Government notify that the Local Government ensign is to be flown in future at the flag-staff of the different Port Officers instead of the Union Jack as hitherto.—*Mail*.

## GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

The following notifications are gazetted :—Surgeon Major Edwin Sanders is appointed to be Honorary Surgeon of the Central Bengal Light Horse, *vice* Brigade Surgeon S. M. Shircore, resigned. Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, C.S.I., Commissioner of the Orissa Division and Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Kattack, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, and Mr. C. F. Worsley, Magistrate, Chemparun, is appointed to act for him. Mr. E. R. Henry, Officiating Magistrate, Kattack, is appointed to act as Magistrate of Champarun. Mr. A. C. Tute, Officiating Magistrate, Balasor, is appointed to act as Magistrate of Kattack. Mr. C. M. Wintle, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Murshidabad. Mr. H. W. Boileau, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dinagepur, is transferred temporarily to Darjiling. Mr. R. Castle, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dakka, is transferred to Dinagepur. The Rev. W. Uyat, Junior Chaplain, has been granted an extension of furlough for six months on medical certificate. Dr. R. G. Mathew, Civil Surgeon of Muzafarpur, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Howrah. Surgeon Major J. Wilson is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Bankura, with effect from the 30th of November, 1887.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Sylvia, 1,205 tons, Captain T Vasey, sailed on Saturday last for Bassein, empty.

The s s Glenochil, 1,580 tons, sailed on Saturday last, in command of Captain R Hay, for Akyab, in ballast.

The Arab steamer Malacca, 1,045 tons, Captain Zergensen, arrived in port yesterday afternoon with a general cargo and 14 first class and 107 deck passengers from Zanzibar.

The s.s. Akbar, 1,445 tons, Captain G Baldwin, arrived in Bombay yesterday, with 35,000 bags sugar from Mauritius and 86 deck passengers.

The s.s. Hindu, from Cutch Mandive and the Coast ports, arrived in Bombay yesterday, with Mr. H. C. Barras first class passenger from Dwarka and 750 deck.

The Asiatic steamer Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain W H Edge, arrived in port on Saturday afternoon, from the Coast ports and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Mac Intosh, Mrs Edge and two children.

The British steamer Fastnet, 1,497 tons, Captain T Darley, arrived in port on Saturday afternoon, with 2,858 tons coals for the B B and C I Ry. Co, from Cardiff. She is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

The s s Suez, 1,408 tons, Captain W Humphries, brought to Bombay on Saturday morning a cargo of railway materials for the two local railway companies, from Middlesborough, which she left on the 28th January last. She is consigned to Messrs Beyts, Craig and Co.

The steamer Nedjid, 1,738 tons, Captain J M Reid, arrived in Bombay on Friday night, with a cargo of railway materials, shipped by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Co., from Middlesbro' for the G I P Ry. Co. Her agents in Bombay are Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAILS.

The P and O Co's steamer Ballaarat, 2,679 tons, Commander E Ashdown, arrived in Bombay on Saturday afternoon, with the China Mails of 11th February last. She had the following passengers on board :—For Brindisi—Admiral Sir R V Hamilton, Lieutenants A Knapton, and Mr F Dent, R N, from Singapore. For Marseilles—Mrs Heald and child, and Miss Jordan, from Kobe. For Suez—Lieut and Mrs Mason—from Kobe. For Bombay—Mr S F Allie, and Mr S H Fookneia, from Hongkong. Mr Basil and two natives, from Singapore. Mr Ker, Mr J F Boase, Revd A C Maitland and Miss Wilson, from Melbourne. Mr and Mrs Salkend Robinson, two Miss Kelsallo, Messrs Muktanavo and Vinay and two natives, from Colombo ; and Messrs A L Dullard and W Synolt, from Calcutta.

## VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

3rd March, 1888.

| Vessels. | Net Tonnage | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. D.Balduino | 3041 | G. Dodero | A | F. Bozzoni. |
| " Victoria | 2207 | W. Russell | B | W. & A. Graham & Co. |
| " Thames | 2137 | W. A. Seton | C | P. & O. Co. |
| " Somershill | 1497 | J. L. Riddock | D | J. Mackintosh & Co. |
| " City of Carthage | 1717 | W. M. Grieve | E | Sir C. Forbes & Co. |
| " Sorento | 1775 | F. W. Oustan | F | F. Muir & Co. |
| " Clan Cameron | 1585 | P. C. Crockete | G | F. Muir & Co. |
| " Stura | 1416 | De Marche | H | F. Bozzoni, |
| " I. Mornish | 1292 | W. T. H. Ashby | K | K. Nixon & Co. |
| " Cuba | 1372 | H. Agnews | L | K. Nixon & Co. |
| " Eden Hall | 2353 | T. H. S. Millard | M | E. Bates & Co. |
| " Rothsay | 1387 | E. Goodier | N | W. & A. Graham & Co. |
| " Atrato | 2066 | J. R. Gordon | O | F. Muir & Co. |
| " C. Sinclair | 1912 | J. R. Kewley | P | F. Muir & Co. |
| " Zambesi | 1564 | E. Crewe | Q | P. & O. Co. |
| " Dragoman | 1839 | J. B. Rose | Ibis | K. Nixon & Co. |
| " Amana | 2048 | Thwaite | Off side. | K. Nixon & Co. |
| " Rio Bueno | 1100 | R. W. Young | Off side. | W. & A. Graham & Co. |
| " Brenda | 1073 | J. Merrifield | Off side. | C. Edulji. |

## ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Nedjid (s) | Reid | Middlesbro', Jan. 31. |
| 3 | Suez (s) | Humphries | Middlesbro', Jan. 28 |
| | Fastnet (s) | Darley | Cardiff, Jan. 28. |
| | Ballaarat (s) | Ashdown | Shanghai, Feb. 21. |
| | Kohinur (s) | Edge | Calcutta, Feb. 10. |
| 4 | Akbar (s) | Baldwin | Mauritius, Feb. 21. |
| | Hindoo (s) | Edwards | Cutch Mandvie. |
| | Hay Green (s) | Blacklaw | Barrow, Jan. 31. |
| | Jeanil (s) | McDowall | Middlesbro', Jan. 31 |
| | Malacca (s) | Zirgonsen | Zanzibar, Feb. 18. |

## DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Venetia (s) | Cole | Colombo & Shanghai |
| | Arabia (s) | Laird | Liverpool. |
| | Childwall | Watson | San Francisco. |
| | Glenochil (s) | Hay | Akyab. |
| | Sylvia (s) | Vasey | Bassein. |
| 4 | Goalpara (s) | Black | Calcutta. |

The ship Sir Lancelot, Noel, cleared out on Saturday last.

The following vessels commenced to load on Saturday last :—

Steamer Gem, for London.

" Asania, for Antwerp.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessel | Commander | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Busheer s | Passet | Rangoon, Feb. 20. |
| | Dorunda s | Hansred | London, Jan. 21. |
| | Ethiopia s | Paterson | Singapore, Feb. 15. |
| | Kaisar-i-Hind s | Adamson | London, Jan. 26. |

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 28.—Steamers City of Oxford, Clan Buchanan, Brankelow and Africa.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessel | | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Himalaya s | | Negapatam. |
| 29 | Madras s | | Coconada. |
| March. | | | |
| 1 | C. Matheson s. | | Liverpool. |
| | Nurjehan s. | | Calcutta. |

DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | Vessel | | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Stella s | | Akyab. |
| | Putiala s | | Bombay. |
| | Bokhara s | | London. |
| 27 | Tibre s. | | Pondy & Colombo. |
| 29 | Himalaya s | | Rangoon. |

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—March 2.

Vaughan, Lieut., Bengal, Worcester Regt., on duty, from Quetta

DEPARTURES.—March 3.

Gordon, Captain, 17th Bombay Infantry, from leave, to Mhow.

Burke, Surgeon, Bombay, I. M. S., on duty, to Ratnagiri.

Clarkson, Surgeon-Major, Bombay, I. M. D., on sick leave, to England.

Milward, Lieut., Bombay, Lancashire Fusiliers, on leave, to Australia.

Manser, Surgeon, Bo., I. M. S., on leave, to Australia.

March 4.

Anderson, Colonel, 2nd Bombay Lancers, from leave, to Neemuch.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 5th March, 1888.

1. There will be Drill at the following places until further orders :—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

P. and O. Dockyard, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

Bombay Flour Mill's Compound, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-40 a.m.

Cathedral High School and John Connon School Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

2. Candidates for certificates of proficiency are requested to send their names to Head-quarters not later than this day at noon.

3. Sword drill for officers and Staff Sergeant at 6 p.m. on Thursday at the Volunteer Club.

4. There will be no proficiency class on Thursday at the Volunteer Club, but there will be the usual parade on Friday morning at 6-30 a.m. for candidates.

5. Captain G. Lund is granted 30 days' leave of absence on private affairs from the 2nd instant.

By order.

(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps

## BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Comdt. Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Bombay, 5th March, 1888.

1. Drills for the week ending 10th instant.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday—Company Drill in the Town Hall at 9 p.m.

Tuesday and Friday—Gun Drill for recruits in the Arsenal Compound, under the Sergeant-Instructor at 7 a.m.

Saturday, 3-45 p.m.—Fall in on the Oval, opposite the Municipal Offices, to proceed to Colaba Battery for continuation of the annual gun target practice—(Carbines, side-arms and pouches not required). All members are requested to attend.

2. Tuesday, 9 p.m., and Wednesday 6-30 p.m.—The Sergeant-Instructor's Lectures at the Volunteer Club.

3. Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 a.m.—Class firing at Coorla.

4. No. 104 Mr. Arthur G. N. Hind, having joined, is taken on the strength of the Battery from this date

By Order,

ARTHUR LESLIE, Capt. Actg. Adjt. B. V. A.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indian Banks. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 7 pct. | 777½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 865xd |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 14 do. | 745 |
| Exchange Bank. | | | | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | £ | £ | 6 do. | 120 |
| Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation | 60,000 | 100 | all | 17½ do- | £45 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | $125 / 250 | | 5 pct | 125 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | Rs. 54 | 1,300 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. | 425 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 100 | 875 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 20 | 240 |
| Bellary | 620 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 250 |
| Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld | 0 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 16 | 110xd |
| Bombay Cotton Press | 100 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 15 | 162½ |
| Colaba Press Co. | 0 | 1,880 | 1,880 | Rs. 600 | 625 |
| Dhollera P. & G. Co. | 0 | 300 | 300 | 12 | 95 |
| East India Press Co. | 0 | ,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 130 | 1,175 |
| English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 400 | 250 | ... | .. | 275 |
| Fort Press Co. | 100 | 8,500 | 8,500 | Rs. 60 | 1,975 |
| French Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 80 | 550xd |
| Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. | 450 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 400 |
| Khamgaum Cotton Press Co. | 240 | 450 | all | Rs. 45 | 345 |
| Manmar Manfg. Co | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 10 | 207½ |
| Mercantile Press | 1,500 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 5 | 71½ |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 0 | 412½ |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 60 | 490 |
| New Indian Press | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 90 |
| Prince of W. Press | 800 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 3 | 280 |
| Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.) | 800 | 800 | 800 | Rs. 0 | 440xd |
| Sind Press Co. | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | Rs. 50 | 475 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 120 | 1,300 |
| Sassoon Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 00 |
| Volkart Press Co. | 605 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. | 60 |

### MISCELLANEOUS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld. | 1,000 / 750 | 200 / 200 | 200 / 150 | 10 p.ct | 185 / 135 |
| Badham Pile & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 16 | 15½ |
| Bapty Co., Ld. | 375 | | 185 | Rs. 14 | 52 |
| Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. | | 500 | 100 | 2-3p.c | 100 |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co. | 750 | 500 | 500 | 11 p.c | 530 |
| Bombay Saw Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 15 p. ct. | 185 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 2 | 80 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation. | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | Rs. 135 | 2,700 |
| Do. (3rd Issue) | 2,000 | 62 | 375 | Rs. 33½ | 670 |
| Bombay Municipal Bonds | – | – | – | 5 p.c. | 105 |
| Clydesdale Dyeing Co | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | 525 |
| Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld. | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 69 |
| Geyer & Co., Ld. | 500 | 100 | 40 | ... | 41 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 p.c. | 10½ |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 42,000 | 25 | 25 | | 9½ |
| Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld. | 50 | 256 | 250 | ... | 190 |
| Kemp & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 28 | 355 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 80xd |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 300 | 100 | 100 | 13 p.ct | 80 |
| Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 104xd |
| Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 10 p.c. | 115 |
| Oriental Loan Association | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 p. s. | 17 |
| Pearse and Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 1 | 40 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 001 | 1,000 | R 9 | 340 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | p.c. | 104 |
| Soundy & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 p.c. | 85 |
| Telephone Co., Ld. | 19,200 | 25 | 25 | Rs. 2 | 6 |
| Treacher & Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 100 | 1,295 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld. | 1,800 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 15 | 195 |
| Western India Flour Mills | 800 | 125 | 125 | nil | 40 |
| M. Mody & Co | 1,000 | 200 | | 9 | 165 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock | .. | £100 | – | – | £154½ |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent | – | £100 | – | – | 41 |

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 0 | 975 |
| Empire Fire Insurance Co | 200 | 5,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 1,080 |
| Indian Fire Insurance Co | 110 | 4,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,000 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 180 | 2,000 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. Co. | 1 308 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 1,375 |
| Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld. | | 00 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 450 |
| Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 9 315 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 4 | 98xd |
| Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | 335 |
| Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | – |
| Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co. | 4,800 | 125 | 125 | .. | .. |
| Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | .. |
| Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 625 |
| Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld. | 871 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 22½ | 520 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. | 600 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | 360 |
| Bombay United S. & W. Co. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 890 |
| Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 2,750 | 200 | 200 | .. | 150 |
| Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 4,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 0 | 980 |
| City of Bombay Mf'g. Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 5 | 900 |
| Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | Rs. 30 | 770 |
| Connaught Mills Co., Ld. | 840 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 625 |
| Cocria S. & W. Co., Ld | 1,300 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 627½ |
| David Mills Co., Ld. | 1,600 | 500 | 350 | | 35 |
| Dhun Mills, Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,050 |
| Empress S. & W. Co., Ld. | 1,415½ | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | 730 |
| Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld. | ,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 630 |
| Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co. Ld. | 9,700 | 150 | 150 | .. | 190 |
| Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | 300 |
| Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited | | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | .. |
| Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited | 12½ | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 160 |
| Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld. | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 835 |
| Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld. | 1,030 | 500 | 500 | ... | 630 |
| Hinganghat Mill Co., Limited. | 700 | 575 | 500 | Rs. 37½ | 720 635 |
| Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 830 |
| Indian Mfg. Co., Ld | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 8 | 1350 |
| Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited | 1,300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 535 |
| Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited | 1,600 | 25 | 25 | Rs. 15 | 222xd |
| James Greaves Mill Co., Limited | 1,320 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 21 | 625 |
| Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original | 600 | 500 | 500 | | 420 |
| Increased | 1,483 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 14 | |
| Jubilee Mill Co., Ld. | 466 | 1,000 | 250 | Rs. 55 | |
| Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld. | 1,100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 55 | 1,150 |
| Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld. | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 750 |
| Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 710 |
| Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 6 | 905 |
| Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 141 |
| Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld. | 500½ | | 1,000 | Rs. 12 | 2,150 |
| Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld. | 651 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 510 |
| Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 8 | 177½ |
| Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld. | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 1,515 |
| Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited | 4,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,325 |
| Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited | 1,300 | 100 | 100 | | 0 |
| Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 250 | 250 | .. | .. |
| New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 880 |
| National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 420 |
| Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited | 5,720 | | 625 | Rs. 25 | 547½ |
| People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited | 1,000 | 500 | 250 | Rs. 6 | 132 |
| Presidency Mills Co., Limited | 712 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 985 |
| Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited | 2,180 | | 125 | .. | 73½ |
| Queen S. & W. Co., Limited | 799 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 6 | 1,060 |
| Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld | 611 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 962½xd |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co. Ld. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 1,5 0 |
| Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. | 1,716 | 500 | 500 | .. | 250 |
| Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld. | 10 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 55 | 1,245 |
| Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld. | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 630 |
| Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld. | 2,400 | 250 | 250 | | 257½ |
| Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld | 4,000 | 500 | 500 | | 500 |
| Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld. | 600 | 0 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 435 |
| Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 800 | 500 | 500 | ... | .. |
| Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 700 |

## CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, February 25, 1888.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

| STOCKS. | Paid Rs. | ½ years Divd. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agra Bank, Ld. | £10 | 2 p.ct. | 125 |
| Agra Savings' Bank | 100 | 5 p.ct. | 125 |
| Allahabad Bank, Ld. | 100 | 7½ p.ct. | 186 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla | 100 | 5 p.ct. | 146 |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 5 p.ct. | 885 |
| Bank of Upper India | 100 | 5 p.ct. | 140 |
| Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras | 100 | 4 p.ct. | 120 |
| Delhi & London Bank | £25 | 10 p.ct. | 140 |
| Himalaya Bank, Ld. | 100 | 5 p.ct. | 120 |
| Mussorie Bank, Ld. | 100 | 4½ p.ct. | 110 |
| National Bank of India | £12½ | 2½ p.ct. | 124 |
| Oudh Commercial Bank | 100 | 5 p.ct. | 105 |
| Rohilkund Kumaon | 100 | 4½ p.ct. | 106 |
| Simla Bank Corporation | 325 | 3 p.ct. | ... |
| Uncov. S. Bank (Agra) | 100 | 4 p.ct. | 75 |

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agra Pressing Co. | 100 | ...... | ... |
| Agricultural Phosphates | 100 | y 10 p.ct. | 25 |
| Alipore Coal Co. | 100 | 5 | 110 |
| Arakan Oil Co. | Rs. 9 | | Nml. |
| Bally Paper Mills Co. | £10 | 7 p. ct. | 170 |
| Barnagore Jute Factory | £10 | y 5 p.ct. | 89 |
| Bengal Coal Co., | 1000 | 6 p. ct. | 1,580 |
| B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares) | s12-6 | ...... | 14½ |
| Do. Deferred B Shares | £1 | ...... | 7½ |
| Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. | 100 | nil. | 83 |
| Do. Mills Co., Ld. | £100 | 5 p.ct. | 1,600 |
| Do. Silk Co., Ld. | 100 | y nil. | 50 |
| Do. Telephone Co. | 100 | $8 p. ct. | 50 |
| Bonded Warehouse | 445 | Rs 11p.sh | 275 |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills | 100 | 3½ p. ct. | 71 |
| Budge-Budge J. Mills | 80 | 5 | 85 |
| Burrakur Coal Co. | 100 | 15 p. ct. | 153 |
| Calcutta Central Press | 100 | y 15 p.ct. | 110 |
| Calcutta Hydraulic | 100 | nil. | 85 |
| Do. Steam Co. | 100 | 5 p. ct. | 114 |
| Do. Tramways Co. | £10 | 1½ p. ct | 97 |
| Camperdown P. Co., Ld. | 100 | 5 p.ct. | 108 |
| Canal Press Co. | 100 | nil. | 81 |
| Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) | 100 | 3 p. ct. | 98 |
| Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. | 100 | 5 p. ct. | 110 |
| Do. Woollen Mills | 50 | 5 p.ct. | 63 |
| Chitpur Hydraulic P. | 100 | nil. | 81 |
| Crown Brewery Musuri | 100 | y 8 p. ct. | 110 |
| Crystal Ice Co., Ld. | 100 | nil. | 100 |
| Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co. | 100 | 4 p. ct. | 112 |
| Do. & K. Hotel Co. | 100 | ...... | 34 |
| Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld. | 100 | 2½ p. ct. | 92 |
| Do. Mining Co., Ld. | 10 | ...... | |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills | 100 | nil. | 42 |
| Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld. | 100 | 2 p. ct. | 95 |
| Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. | 100 | 4 p. ct. | 275 |
| Equitable Coal Co., Ld. | 50 | nil. | 195 |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing. | 25 | nil. | 51 |
| Gobra Tannery Co., Ld. | 100 | nil. | 80 |
| Goosery Cotton Mills | 200 | 6 p. ct. | 226 |
| Gouripore Co., Ld. | 100 | 4 p. ct. | 115 |
| Great Eastern Hotel | 100 | 2½ p. ct. | 87 |
| Hooghly Mills Co., Ld. | 75 | nil. | [illegible] |
| Howrah Docking Co. | 500 | Rs.5 p.sh. | 110 |
| Do. Mills Co., Ld. | 100 | 6 p. ct. | 106 |
| India G. S. N. Co., Ld. | 100 | 3 p. ct. | 88 |
| Kamerhatty Jute Mills | 50 | 5 p. ct. | 119 |
| Kangra V. S. Co., Ld. | 100 | 6 p.ct. | 110 |
| Kanknarrah C. | 59 | nil. | 45 |
| Lahore Tramway Co. | 100 | ...... | 110 |
| Landing & Shipping Co. | 100 | 4 p. ct. | 88 |
| Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad | 100 | y 10 p. ct. | 90 |
| Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal | 100 | ...... | 60 |
| Muir Mills Co., Cotton | 200 | 7 p. ct. | 300 |
| Murree Brewery Co., Ld. | 100 | y 12 p.ct. | 151 |
| Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. | 100 | y 12 p. ct. | 118 |
| Nasmyth's Pat. Press | 100 | nil. | 81 |
| New Beerbhoom Coal | 100 | 6 p. ct. | 119 |
| Orissa Coasting S. N. | 75 | nil. | 50d |
| Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld. | £10 | 3 p. ct. | £11 |
| Rajmahal Stone Co. | 100 | y5 p. ct. | 75 |
| Ramkistopore Press | 100 | nil. | 36 |
| Raneegunge Coal Asn. | 100 | y5 p. ct. | 60 |
| Riverside Press Co. | 100 | nil. | 56 |
| R. Scott Thomson & Co. | 500 | 2½ p. ct. | 245 |
| Scindia Paper Mills Co. | £1 | ...... | Nml. |
| Do. Vendors Shares | £1 | ...... | Nml. |
| Seebpore Jute Manfg. | 100 | nil. | 77 |
| Strand Bank Press Co. | 100 | nil. | 59 |
| Tarkessur Railway Co. | 100 | 4 p. ct. | 115 |
| Titaghur Paper Mills | 100 | 5 p. ct. | 120 |
| Union Jute Co., Ld. | 75 | 10 p. ct. | 160 |
| Watson's Patent Press | 100 | 6 p. ct. | 86 |

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THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
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☞ The GUIDE for March has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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The OINTMENT called
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| Dadur | Khanapur | Nagpoor | Moortizapo |
| Sion | Burhanpur | Hula Gate | Mohona |
| Coorla | Chandnee | Budlapoor | Koorum |
| Ghat-Cooper | Mandwa | Wangni | Budnaira |
| Bhandoop | Dongergaum | N-rel | Malker |
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| Deewa | Khundwaab | Kurjutab | Damergau |
| Callian Junctionab | Jawar | Pedosdari | Poolsaum |
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| Atgaum | Hurdaa | Salalvadi | Kapri |
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| Kusarabha | Pagdhal | Kirkee | Jehwoor |
| Egutpoorah | Sewnee | Poonabdd | Keim |
| Ghotee | Dharam | Loonee | Baraee Ra |
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| Deoalee B. Siding | Dularia | Yeoat | Unger |
| Nassick Rda | Kareee (for Hoshangabad | Kheirgaum | Mohol |
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| Munmar | Sohagpooread | Deckeal and Dhondwar | Kurulbam |
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| Naidongree | Bankeri | Pomulwaree | Goodoor |
| Chalisgaum | Babai | Warengaum | Goulburga |
| Kuigaum | Gadawara | Nargaum | Shahabadabc |
| Galna | Bohanee | Khankeer | Wadi |
| Pachora | Kureli (for Saugor) | Mulkapoor | Nulwar |
| Myjoe | Nursingpore | BiswaBridge | Yedeberry |
| Mussawuda | Kuruk Bail | Nandoora | Sydapore Road |
| Isowlee | | Julumb | Kistna |
| Bulgaum | | Sheagaum | Chicksugu |
| | | | Raichore a |

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba | Boisur | Keem | Thasral |
| Church Gate Street | Waugaum | Palonee | Pali |
| Marine Line | Danoo Road | Uncleeur | Borehavi |
| Churney Rd | Goolwood | roacha | Nariad |
| Grant Road | Wewjee | Chumargaum | Mehmooda |
| Mahaluxmee | Sunjan | Palloj | Barairee |
| Parell | Bheelar | Meagaum | Ahmedabadb |
| Dadur | Damaun Rd. | Kurwan | Saburmuttee |
| Mahim | Oodwara | Mundala | Ambli Road |
| Bandora | Pardee | Dubhoe | Sanund |
| Andaree | Bulsar | Beadurpore | Charolee |
| Goregaum | Doongree | Etola | Jackwara |
| Berewlee (Dysur) | Beeleemora | Barodaa | Veerumgaum |
| Bhynder | Umulsar | Bajwa | Jhond |
| Bassein Road | Nowsaree | Wasud | Patree |
| Veraur | Muroice | Nowley | Kharraghora |
| Sopalla | Sucheen | Anand | Sabli Road |
| Palghur | Suratd | Bhaluj | Lilliapore Rd |
| | Amrolee | Oomret | Luctoran |
| | Sion | Dakor | Wadwan |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wady Junca | Nawandgi | Gulaguda | Hyderabad-Secundera bad |
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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wadwan Junc. do. City | Botad | Chital | Dhoraji |
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| Chuda | Ujalvar | Kunkavav | Songad |
| Rampur | Dhola Junc. | Khakhari | Sihore |
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Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning

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Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

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Troubles.

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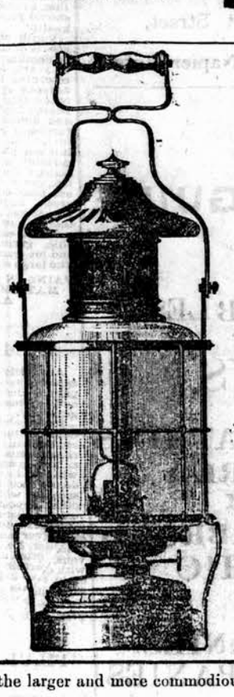
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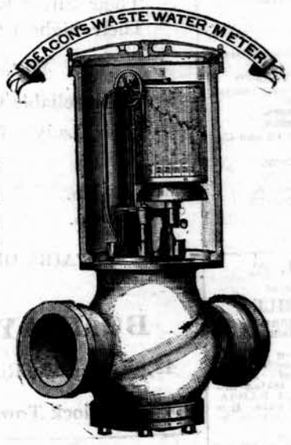
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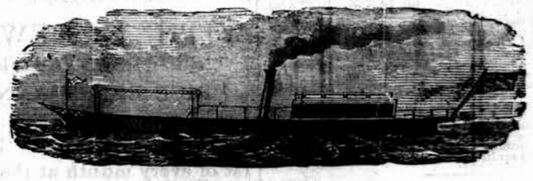
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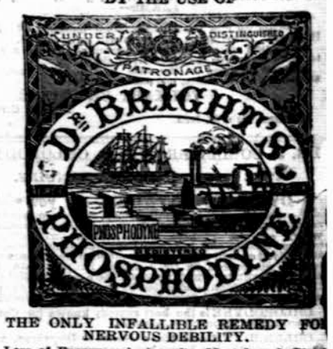
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